P

G.R.S. III-2]

Previous references. 1924-25 (Box) **File No.** 49-44

Serial Nos. 2

Later references.
From Desk 62 off/24 -
From 49-44/80/1404/16.

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. One (1).

Part B for Oct 1924

SUBJECT

Lr. Notes of 1st Member of Council re Kadur & Hassan Districts. 3rd & May 1924.

Sl 2 To The Secretaries to Govt.
The Heads of Depts &
The D.C.s of Kadur & Hassan
The Presidents, Dist Boards, Hassan & Kadur Districts.
The Special officer, L.S.S.
No 8 2897-947/- 8 18-10-1924

Ref. 1st Lr. Notes for necessary action.

K. Somasekhara Rao
24-11-24

Cri 1077 (1)

REPLY

(*To be written on this margin.*)

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Recd. on 29. AUG. 1924
Reg. No. 1701

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated 27th August *192* 4.

A copy of the Inspection notes relating to my tour in the Kadur and Hassan Districts in April and May last is forwarded to the Chief Secretary with compliments for necessary action.

Arrangements may kindly be made for printing the notes with the least possible delay.

1863
28/8

Cri.
28/8.

3 Submitted proposes for printing
Secretary

29/8
Cri
29.8.24

4 Issued
30/8

5 Issued with a file for orders
30/8.
30/8

Cri
30/8

Issued C. 1673 dt 30.8.24.

Press Cri

* Draft ~~returned~~ need not be returned
4.9.24.

† Issued. Proofs not yet been received
4.9.24. Reminder sent up. Proof received at 4 p.m. 5.9.24.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M.' File No. 49 of 1924

Serial No.

8 Subd. Proof of the tour notes is put up for final approval of the First Member.

2825 11/9.

11.9.24. 11/9

(9) appd

11/9

Printed copies of tour notes were received today. A file ~~one~~ is put for orders

11/11/24

2 Do

The Secretaries to Govt.
" Heads of Depts.
" D. C's of Kadirt Hassan
" President of Board of Kadirt Hassan
" Special Officer &c &c

G. 28-97-949 dt 18-10-24

Forwards the tour notes of the 1st Member of Council in the Kadirt Hassan Dts in April & May 1924 for necessary act

X 4 out of 5 printed copies of tour notes placed in the file are for being placed at the disposal of the First Member's Office now camping at Mayaveram - to issue

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 49 of 19 44

Serial No.

For orders of a copy of the Civil Surgeons reports were sent to Bassa Tabea.

11/28/00

Ref 23/10.

Ref Secy

Secy 28/10

BS 31/10

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to-

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 30.8.24

Signed by Mr. M.V.J.

Immediate

Section Gen

File No. 49-24

Serial No

No. G/1673/Conf/1

To

The Supdt. Govt Printing

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of the Inspection Notes relating to the Irish Members' tour in the Kadur & Hassan Dts. in Apl & May 1924 I am directed to request you to be so good as to set the type immediately and furnish two clean and final proofs before the evening

over.

I T I N E R A R Y.

-o:oOo:o-

1 9 2 4

April	22nd	Bangalore to Kadur and on to Chickmagalur
do	23rd do 24th	H a l t at C h i c k m a g a l u r (Babubudan Hills & back on the 24th)
do	25th	Chickmagalur to Saklespur.
do	26th	H a l t at S a k l e s p u r
do	27th	Saklespur to Arakalgud
do	28th	H a l t at A r a k a l g u d.
do	29th	Arakalgud to Hassan viz. Konanur, Ramanathpur & Saligram
do	30th	H a l t at H a s s a n. (Hole-Narasipur & back on the 1st May.)
May	1st	
do	2nd	
do	3rd	
do	4th	Hassan to Arasikere and on to Bangalore.

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TOUR NOTES OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

APRIL AND MAY 1924.

--:oOo:--

KADUR DISTRICT.

PART I.

Narrative of tour, Offices inspected &c.

22nd April 1924. Left Bangalore at 7.15 A.M. on the 22nd April 1924 by the Poona Passenger train and arrived at Kadur at 3.30 P.M.

Inspected the Bench Court, the Municipal Office and Dispensary and from there went with the Deputy Commissioner and others to the Tangli Sugar Cane field of Mr. Krishna Iyengar. There Mr. D. G. Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Director of Agriculture, showed me the growth of the Country and the Java varieties of sugar cane side by side and explained how the latter variety is growing in popularity.

We then motored to Birur and inspected the Dispensary, the Hindu Girls' School and the Municipal Office, and at the latter place discussed some of the current Municipal problems, the most important being the remedial measures to be adopted to get over the annual deficits in the budget of the Municipal Council.

After finishing the inspections, left Birur at 8 P.M. and proceeded to Chikmagalur, which we reached at about 10 P.M. At the entrance we were met by the people of the Dandu Mukhi village who complained that the sources of water supply of the Basavanhalli ta had been cut off and that in consequence the tar used to have a perennial supply of water had

The attention of the Deputy Commissioner was drawn to this and he was asked to look into the matter at once.

23rd April 1924. On the 23rd morning I went into the town with the Deputy Commissioner, the Municipal President and other gentlemen both official and non-official. In the course of the inspection of the town, I also inspected the Agricultural Implement Depot, the Industrial School, the District Lock-up, the District Hospital, the Municipal Office and the District Board Office. At the latter I discussed with the President and the Vice President how best we can reallocate the revenues between the District and Taluk Boards and the Village Panchayets, with particular reference to the proposals of Government under consideration. The Special First Class Magistrate's Court was also visited. In the evening I visited the Sandal Koti in company with the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer and then attended the tea party given by the Public of Chikmagalur in the Town Hall.

24th April 1924. Next day, the 24th, I inspected the new Water Works near Hirekolalu in company with the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the works Mr. Hutcha Rao explained the progress in the work so far, what remained to be done and how under the new arrangement there would an adequate supply of pure water to the town. On our way back from the head works, we visited the filter bed and the service Reservoir. The details of the work done and remaining to be done, the expenditure incurred so far and the savings expected are given in Part II of the Tour Notes.

Returning from the Water Works, we started to Bababudan Hills. On our way I inspected the Dis[illegible]

the Panchama School and the Hindustani Girls' School at Attigundi. We went to the Peeta at about 1.30 P.M and then proceeded to Manikdhara. We returned to the Peeta at 4 P.M. and then went to Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao's Coffee Estate - The Hirekanmatt - where we were entertained at tea. We left the Hirekanmatt at 6 P.M. and returned to Chikmagalur at 7 P.M.

25th April 1924.

On the 25th morning I took leave of the official and non-official gentlemen of Chickmagalur and left for Saklespur via Belur, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar accompanying me up to Birur.

Kadur District

PART II.

Details of Inspection

JUDICIAL.

KADUR. Bench Magistrate's Court, Kadur. Out of 64 cases for disposal since July last, including the arrears of the past year, the Court disposed of 49 cases up to the date of the inspection, leaving 15 cases pending. Of these 14 were of the current year and only one of the previous year, the latter having been instituted on 7th May 1923. I went through the order sheet relating to this case and found that the case was unnecessarily prolonged for some reason or other, most of the adjournments granted being such as could have been easily avoided. The adjournments noted below are of this description:-

(i) Three adjournments on account of the absence of one of the Magistrates forming the Bench.

(ii) One adjournment owing to the absence of both the Magistrates forming the Bench, though parties and witnesses were present.

(iii) One adjournment on the ground of 'other business' of Magistrates.

(iv) One adjournment on the ground that the Police Inspector had no references.

(v) Two adjournments on account of the absence of the Police Inspector.

(vi) Four adjournments on account of the absence of the Police Jamedar.

(v) One adjournment owing to the absence of the Counsel for the accused.

Even after the case was closed and reserved for judgment for 7th April 1924, two more adjournments were given on account of the absence of one of the Magistrates.

The above adjournments show a lack of responsibility and sense of duty on the part of Magistrates and the Police. The District Magistrates should carefully examine the record

of cases and weed out Magistrates who are not punctual and regular in attendance. They should also take on the Police side proper notice of the conduct of Police Officers who fail to attend the Courts on dates of hearing.

The Court does not maintain a separate circular book for keeping all orders and circulars received from time to time, and the copies of orders &c., are kept loose and disarranged. This leads to important orders being lost sight of. As an instance may be mentioned the case referred to above in which on the change of the Bench trying it, permission of the District Magistrate was asked for to the same Bench continuing the case until disposal, though such permission is not necessary under Standing Orders. The Court should open a circular book for placing all orders therein, with an index to facilitate ready reference.

CHIKMAGALUR. Special First Class Magistrate's Court.

Mr. C. Narayanaswamy Naidu, newly appointed Special II Grade Magistrate, has been in charge of the Court from November last. The institution and disposals in this Court since July last are shown below:-

Cases.	Pending from previous year	Filed during the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Cases	47	137	184	174	10
Miscellaneous	33	147	180	166	14
Appeals.	-	18	18	14	4

The total pendency on the date of inspection was 28 cases . The work of the Court is admittedly light, but still the average duration of cases has been high, the figures for the past 3 years being as noted below:-

1921-22	...	32.68
1922-23	...	71.1
1923-24	...	78.2

The Magistrate had had to dispose of old pending cases and hence the average duration is high. It is hoped that it will considerably go down in future.

Bench Court, Chikmagalur. The Court which had jurisdiction only over the town when it was established in 1915, has since been given jurisdiction over the whole taluk. There were 76 cases pending disposal on 1st July 1923 and 103 were instituted during the year making a total of 179 cases for disposal. Out of these 132 were disposed of, leaving 47 cases pending.

MUNICIPAL.

KADUR.

Municipal Office. The Town Hall building in which the Office is located, though stated to have been constructed only 5 years ago, is full of cracks in the walls and in the foundation itself. I was told that the building was got constructed not through the Public Works Department, but by a local arrangement under the orders of the Amildar. Whoever was responsible for this unsatisfactory work should be cashiered and the Deputy Commissioner may be requested to make an enquiry into the matter and submit a report for the orders of Government with the explanation of those responsible. The Municipal Council should at the same time take steps to have the necessary repairs effected at a very early date to prevent possible danger.

The income of the Municipal Council is Rs. 8,270 and the expenditure about Rs. 7,000. The balance at the credit of the Municipality is about 24,000 of which Rs. 20,709 are deposited in the Government Savings Bank. Arrears of house and shop tax amount to Rs. 1,566, including a sum of Rs. 350 out of previous year's arrears. Of this latter a sum of Rs. 150 ~~were~~ was stated to be irrecoverable. I was told that the rates of house tax are under revision this year.

There is no drainage scheme prepared and drains are constructed in a haphazard manner. The work should be undertaken under a systematic approved programme and got completed in instalments every year as funds permit. I was told that it was under consideration to have a town survey made by the Sanitary Department.

The Local Audit Officer recently audited the accounts of the Municipality, but his audit note was not yet received. No previous audit note was pending in the Office.

BIRUR. The balance at the credit of the Birur Municipal Council amounts to Rs. 7,376 of which Rs. 2000 are deposited in the Government Treasury and Rs. 5376 in the Mysore Bank. The Municipal Council is stated to be having a deficit budget every year during recent years, the deficit amounting to Rs. 500. The arrears to be collected is also heavy amounting to Rs. 4,300, of which Rs. 300 relate to previous years. The Municipal Council should take steps to recover the arrears by coercive measures. They should also improve their revenues by revising the rates of housetax, levy of shandy fees &c. It was represented that the recent orders of Government under which the Amrit Mahal Department are not to give over the proceeds of their cattle pound at Birur to the Municipal Council as hitherto have resulted in a loss to the Municipality and that the old arrangement should be revivied. It was also stated that the establishment of a separate cattle pound by the Municipality would not solve the question. The Muncipal Council should consider the whole question again and if necessary, make a reference to the Deputy Commissioner with a view to have the Government Order revised.

CHIKMAGALUR. Town Municipal Council. The normal income of the Municipal Council is about Rs. 44,000, the main items of rev

being octroi and house tax, which between them fetch about Rs. 37,000. The normal expenditure comes to about Rs.39,000.

There ~~is~~ are heavy arrears to be recovered amounting to Rs. 18,790. It was explained that recoveries have been better these 2 years, that active steps are being taken for the recovery and that remission to the extent of Rs. 2000 has been recommended in irrecoverable cases.

In connection with the arrears, I was told that such institutions as the Veerasaiva Hostel are taxed for house tax and that in cases of non payment coercive steps are being taken by the Municipality. Such educational institutions should, in my opinion, be regarded as charitable institutions and exempted from payment of house tax. The Municipal Council may consider this aspect of the question and see if they cannot grant exemptions in such cases.

The accounts of the Municipality were audited by an auditor of the Comptroller's Office w two months back and his note of objections &c., has been handed over to the President. I went through the audit note, which among other things, mentions prominently the discrepancies in respect of housetax existing between the Demand Register and the Assessment list and also the existence of pencil entries below ink entries in the latter, rendering it doubtful in such cases, in the absence of attestation of officers responsible for the alteration, which figure is correct. In view of the existence of such discrepancies, the levy of the new rates will be open to objection, and it is necessary that they should be rectified without delay. I discussed the question with the President and also the Deputy Commissioner and impressed on the former the necessity to have the work of rectification taken in hand immediately and get it completed before the end of the curren official year. The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to

ascertain and report the progress made for the information of Government.

Town inspection. There has been no improvement in the condition of the town since my last visit in 1919. There are no drains in many parts of the town, particularly so in roads newly opened out. The result has been stagnation of drainage water here and there, especially where water taps exist, the water soaking into the ground round about and forming pools. The Municipal Council should take steps to have a drainage scheme prepared early and work it out by instalments as funds permit.

The condition of roads in the town is anything but satisfactory and there has been much deterioration as compared with what it was before. The mileage within Municipal limits is 21 miles and the allotment per mile for ordinary repairs is Rs. 80 and for special repairs Rs. 300. The allotment for this in the current year is Rs. 4,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent up to the end of March last. The Municipal Council should see to the restoration of the roads to their former condition.

The necessity to widen a section of the Bazaar Road which is narrow was urged by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao. The question is stated to have been raised previously and funds ordered to be provided for the work, but nothing has been done in the matter. The Revenue Secretariat should trace and put up the previous references on the subject with a view to the matter being pursued.

The Barr Line people complained that the place used at present for the deposit of night soil is too near to their lines, with the result that the whole atmosphere around is contaminated. The Municipal President stated that another place at some distance from the present has been selected for

the purpose and that the inconvenience complained of would be removed shortly.

The opening out of a road parallel to the Barr Lines is a necessity and the Municipal Council should if possible provide for the work at an early date.

It was brought to my notice that Mr. Sundaram Iyer, Pleader, has put up a compound wall to his house near the Post Office without leaving a margin, inspite of the order of Government passed on the subject a few years ago. The Municipal Council is stated to have since granted a license for the work on the strength of a decision of the Chief Court in regard to the legality of the byelaw requiring the leaving of road margin. The procedure adopted in the case does not appear to be correct. The Municipality should have obtained permission of Government before granting license.

Water Supply to the town. Out of the estimate for Rs. 2,53,478 sanctioned for improving the water supply to the town, a sum of Rs. 80,375 has been expended so far, the items of work completed being the filter beds and service reservoir and the delivery main except for a length of 5000'. Earth work excavation is complete up to the head works and the laying of pipes for this length is expected to be finished by the end of May. The other works remaining to be done are (i) the construction of the head works and (ii) distribution. The head works are to consist of a small masonry weir across the Yagachi river and are already started. They are also expected to be finished by the end of May. As regards distribution, the work is stated to have been delayed for want of materials. These have recently been got from England and the work begun. This is the only chief work which remains to be done and which will take

time for completion. It is expected to be finished by the end of this Calendar year.

As the filter beds and service reservoir were complete long ago, filtered water is being supplied to the town for the past 8 months. For want of sufficient impounding of water at the old head works, unfiltered water is now and then let into the distribution mains from the old channel to make up for the deficiency in the supply of filtered water. In view of the progress now being made, this inconvenience will cease by the end of December next.

Mr. Bhore explained to me that the original estimates for the works have since been revised under the several heads and that a savings of Rs. 30,000 on the whole is expected. Making allowance for tools and plant charges to the extent of Rs. 20,000 not provided for in the estimate, the net savings will work out to Rs. 10,000, at least.

LOCAL BOARDS.

KADUR. Taluk Board Office, Kadur.

There were 7 meetings of the Board during the year, one of which was a special meeting for considering the question of the levy of education cess. The meetings are fairly well attended and I was told that there was no failur of a meeting for want of quorum.

Register showing abstract estimates of Revenue and Receipts (Form 26 A) is not maintained, and contributions ~~is~~ are made by the District Board from time to time entered only in the Cash Book. There is no means of knowing, except by wading through the entries in the Cash Book, what amounts have been contributed up to a certain date. The President of the Taluk Board should see that all the registers prescribed by the rules are maintained.

The progress of well and other works in the Taluk does not seem to be quite satisfactory. The pending works are 10 well works, 5 school building works and 3 repair works. All the well works are old works pending for 2 to 6 years, four of the works relating to 1918. All the School works are pending since 1917. Some of the well works were stated to have been completed, except the parapet walls. There is considerable scope for improvement in regard to these works and the Vice President should take steps to see that all old works are either completed or the estimates closed, as there is no objec in keeping estimates which are unworkable or in regard to which the villagers are not keen.

There are 13 Village Pancheyts in the Taluk. There are arrears in every Panchayet, the amount in each Panchayet ranging from Rs.450 to 1,500. Steps should be taken to recover the arrears at an early date and in cases of irrecoverable arrears to apply for sanction to their remission.

The work of the Vaccinators is not reported to the Taluk Board. The Chief Sanitary Inspector only supervises their work against the orders of the Government. The control over Vaccinators who are paid from Taluk funds has been transferred to Taluk Board and they must be in touch with the work of the Vaccinators. The President of the Taluk Board said that he has since issued a circular enjoining the submission of progress reports to the Taluk Board.

12

CHIKMAGALUR. District Board Office. The Board was reconstituted in March 1922 and consists of 5 ex officio, 20 elected and 5 nominated members. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao is the elected Vice President of the Board. The meetings of the Board are well attended and there has been no failure of a meeting for want of quorum.

The normal income of the District Board for 1923-24 amounts to Rs. 50,196 and the normal expenditure to Rs.50894

resulting in a deficit of about 700. With a deficit budget it will not be possible for the Board to meet the expenditure on the District Services and also contribute adequate sums to the Taluk Boards. The improvement of the finances of the Board is an urgent necessity and the District Board should consider & formulate proposals to increase their income.

It was brought to my notice by the President and Vice President that the pay of the Head Clerk of the District Board Office is only Rs. 40, while it is Rs. 77 in other District Board Offices and that the present incumbent, who was drawing higher pay before, has now been allowed only Rs. 40, ~~they~~ the pay fixed for the post. The case of the official referred to is no doubt a hard one, but the question of increasing the pay of the post depends upon the finances of the District Board, and if the Board can suggest ways and means to meet the extra cost, proposals may be sent up for the orders of the Government.

A relieving compounder is maintained in the District Hospital, Chikmagalur, the cost viz., Rs. 300 per annum being met by the District Board. The finances of the District Board do not permit of entertainment of such reserve hands and the question of doing away with the post may be considered by the District Board.

13

It was found that the cost of plague serum and other medicines supplied to the Chief Sanitary Inspector is being charged to the District Board. This does not ~~matter~~ appear to be regular. The matter may be examined by the Secretariat.

I was told that the Irrigation Cess budget is required to be prepared in the District Board Office. The authority for this procedure may be examined in the Secretariat and a note on the subject put up for orders.

M E D I C A L.

KADUR. Local Fund Dispensary. The daily average attendance in the dispensary is about 50, the prevailing diseases being Malaria, diarrhoea, dysentry and bronchial catarrh. There is a fall in attendance for the past one year, when the figure was - nearly 150 and about 70 six months ago. The Senior Surgeon will be asked to examine the causes for this decrease and satisfy himself that it is not due to the unpopularity of the institution.

There is provision for inpatients in the dispensary, but no inpatients are being admitted and this was explained to be due to want of funds for meeting dietary charges &c., of patients, as only Rs. 4 per month are allowed for expenditure on contingencies and dietary charges and as hardly any money is left after meeting contingencies. This is quite unsatisfactory; the same allotment is made to other dispensaries and they do admit inpatients two or three every month. The Senior Surgeon will look into this matter.

The supply of medicine to the dispensary was stated to have been made in May last. There is only one midwife for the town and mofussil and the number of cases attended by her was 14 in February, 11 in March, and only 4 in April.

The Dispensary building is in a state of disrepair and requires early attention. The Executive Engineer said that the work would be taken up shortly.

BIRUR. Local Fund Dispensary. The daily average attendance is 50, the diseases generally treated being Malaria and skin diseases.

The supply of medicine to the dispensary was stated to have been received in March last.

There is an inpatient ward, but there were no inpatients. The ward is not kept in a tidy condition.

The dispensary building has no compound wall, Steps should be taken to construct one at an early date.

CHIKMAGALUR. District Hospital. Mr. D. S. Puttanna, Surgeon, is in charge of the hospital and the Lady Apothecary is Mrs. Rozario. There are 3 Sub Assistant Surgeons and 1 Medical Graduate attached to the hospital.

The amalgamation of the Female Dispensary with the District Hospital has been given effect to from 8th November 1923, but the arrangements made for the female out-patients getting medicine are by no means satisfactory. There is no separate entrance or waiting room for women, and medicines are dispensed in the same room for both men and women, though at different windows. Since the amalgamation has resulted in no reduction of compounders, arrangements can be made to prescribe and dispense medicine for women separately as there is a separate building which can be used for the purpose. I instructed the Surgeon in charge to effect the necessary changes early, since I learnt that there is already a complaint from Ghosha as well as non-ghosha ladies.

The daily average attendance is 160 to 170, the figures for the three previous years being as follows:-

1921	...	161.13
1922	...	168.71
1923	...	197.85

Malaria, respiratory diseases, worms and skin diseases are the prevailing complaints treated in the hospital.

The number of operations performed in 1923 was 558, the number up to the end of March 1924 being 160. The operation theatre is an old fashioned structure and is not suited for the purpose. For onething, it is too close to the road with

the bus traffic and other distractions, and it is a real task for the Surgeon to concentrate his attention while performing operations. There are no top lights to the theatre and ventilation is also bad. The situation of the windows admits of rain water getting in, and if the windows are closed, light and air will be obstructed. <u>These defects should be rectified as early as possible</u>.

The number of inpatients in the hospital on the date of inspection was 9 in the female wards and 14 in the male wards. I found the walls of the wards - particularly the male ward soiled at the bottom to the height of one or two feet, as a result of the washing of the floor. The soiled portion of the walls cannot in turn be washed, as they are neither cemented up to a certain height or provided with glazed tiles. <u>Steps should be taken to remedy the defect</u>.

The other needs of the institution brought to my notice are:-

(i) Further supply of bedding and clothing, as the present supply is inadequate. I found a compounder in rags and it was explained to me that the hospital was short of linen.

(2) Replacement of the old antiquated bed-steads by decent spring cots.

(3) Additional staff in the shape of an extra nurse, a couple of ward boys - there are none at present - a Lingayet cook and an extra care taker to the Sanderson Memorial Ward.

<u>The Senior Surgeon will be asked to consider these requirements and take steps to do the needful</u>.

I was not well impressed with the state of the hospital.

The grounds were in an untidy condition. It is explained that the shabby condition of the grounds is due to the want of a compound wall. A compound wall should be given as early as possible.

The Senior Surgeon inspected the institution so far back as 21st November 1922 and has not visited it since.

ATTIGUNDI. There is a Malnad Improvement Dispensary at Attigundi, but it is badly in need of a building. Till recently it is stated to have been located in a private building which is now under repairs. At present the dispensary is located in a portion of the Police Station building. The construction of a building for the dispensary and quarters for the Sub Assistant Surgeon is a very urgent necessity.

The dispensary serves the neighbouring villages and estates. The daily attendance is about 6 and the number attended on the date of inspection was 3. The prevailing disease is Malaria. The Sub Assistant Surgeon does not distribute quinine.

EDUCATION.

BIRUR. Primary Girls School The School consists of the 3 primary classes, with a total strength of 127 girls of whom 20 are brahmins, 22 vaisyas, 65 lingayets and 15 others. The Head Mistress K. Bhagirathamma has passed the S.S.L.C. Examination and is doing good work.

The school is located in a low building without adequate light and ventilation. It is for the local public of Birur to provide the school early with a suitable building.

The Mahomedan residents of Birur represented the need for a suitable building for the Hindustani School and suggested that the Sayarkatte building may be got repaired at a cost of

about Rs. 1000 and handed over to the school. The suggestion will be referred to the Inspector General of Education for doing the needful in consultation with the Municipal Council.

CHIKMAGALUR. Incomplete Middle Hindustani School. The strength of this School is 103 in the Primary Section and 21 in the middle school classes. The school will shortly be converted into a complete middle school.

14 students have appeared for the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination this year against 9 last year.

Panchama Boarding School. The school is accommodated in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 50 per mensem. Out of 52 boys in the school, 31 are boarders and the cost per head is said to work out to Rs. 7 per month.

I was told that boys have classes both in the morning and in the afternoon. This is in accordance with the orders recently passed. We must watch and see how this arrangement will work, as the time for study is shorter than in other schools.

Zenana Girls School. The school building and the compound attached to it are kept in a very dirty condition. When I visited the building I found bullocks tethered in the verandah.

When I inspected the town in 1919, I suggested that the building now used as witness shed for the Munsiff's Court may be handed over to the Education Department, a separate witness shed being constructed in the compound of the Munsiff's Court. Effect has not been given to the suggestion. The question may be taken up now by the Secretariat and previous papers, if any, on the subject may be put up for orders.

Industrial School. The school is held in a private bu

on a monthly rent of Rs. 50. The number of boys in the school is 57, of whom 32 are learning carpentry, 14 smithy, and the rest rattan work. Panchamas form nearly half the strength of the school, their number being 25. Scholarships at Rs. 4, 5 and 6 are allowed to Panchamas and at Re. 1/8,2 & 3 for others.

Veerasaiva Hostel. The building is constructed by private capital, the foundation stone having been laid by His Highness the Maharaja in 1917. It provides accommodation for 40 boarders and the premises are kept in good condition. The rooms are airy and the building as a whole is well suited for a hostel.

Government Hostel. There are 9 rooms providing for 26 students. The flooring of the Verandah is in a state of disrepair. There is no compound wall to the building. The bath rooms are constructed apart from the kitchen block. It is desirable that the two should be connected with each other, to prevent exposure when boys return from bath.

ATTIGUNDI. Grant-in-aid Panchama School. The number of boys in the School is 10, of whom 6 were present on the date of my inspection and all of them are in the Infant class.

Hindustani Primary Boys School. The strength of the school is 25 and 9 were present on the date of the inspection. There are the 4 primary classes and 2 boys are studying for Lower Secondary Examination.

The Infant class is divided into 3, instead of 2 classes, and boys are kept in each for a year. This is said to be done under orders. The matter should be enquired into and the classes rearranged as per rules.

The stay of boys in the several classes is very long and this is partly due to promotions not being granted periodically, because of the Inspector not turning up in time.

Promotions should not await the Inspector's visit and the annual and other promotions should be given when they are due by the Head Master himself, even though the Inspector is not present at the time. The Inspector General of Education - should be asked to issue the necessary circular with a view to prevent stagnation of boys in the classes on the ground referred to.

Hindustani Girls' School. The number on the roll is 20 and the attendance when I visited was 17. There are all the 4 primary classes. I examined the girls of the highest class in reading and geography and found their progress good. The school seems to be in a satisfactory condition.

KARTIKERE. Primary Boys' School. The school building is situated on the road side and has 4 primary classes, with a total strength of 30 boys, of whom 18 were present on the date of inspection. There is only one teacher for all the classes. Another teacher is a necessity.

AGRICULTURE.

CHIKMAGALUR. Implement and Seed Depot. 20 ploughs of different kinds were sold since July last, of which 4 were sold through co-operativ societies. The new Mysore Ploughs are priced high and the Kirloskar company is selling ploughs and ploughshares at very cheap rates, being enabled to do so by buying iron from the Bhadravati works. The question of having these ploughs prepared at the Iron Works is well worth consideration.

One sugar can mill - Nahan - was sold during the year. Here again the Kirloskar company are said to be selling sugar-cane mills manufactured out of Bhadravati Iron at Rs. 180 against Rs. 280 of Nahan. Of the seeds sold in the Depot during the year, 1999 seers are of Halubbalu paddy, 370 seers of sunhemp seeds and 1809 seers of H_{22} Ragi, besides other

seeds sold in small quantities. In addition 74, 50 and 80 seers respectively of each of the said seeds were sold through Co-operative Societies.

An examination of the sale registers showed that some sales of seeds are effected by private negotiations through the depot. Under this arrangement applicants for seeds are referred to private owners possessing the stuff, who supply the same to them, and sales are shown in the accounts as having been made through the depot. There are no returns received from such private persons showing the periodical sales, with the result that it is not possible to say if the figures showing the sales made are correct. It is desirable to prescribe some form of return, or at least the sending to the depot of the duplicate receipt in each case of sale. The Director of Agriculture will be asked to consider this suggestion.

After all, the sales in the depot are not much and on some days they are almost negligible. The sales effected through Co-operative Societies are very poor and there is much scope for improvement in this direction.

89 demonstrations were held during the year, of which 67 were ploughing demonstrations, 3 cultivating and 19 jaggery boiling.

MANURE DEPOT.

A large portion of the sales made is through private negotiations, being 269 tons and 48 maunds, while the quantities sold directly from the depot and through Co-operative Societies are respectively 7 tons and 35 maunds and 24 maunds. Groundnut ~~the largest sale~~ oil cake has commanded the largest sale. The utilisation of Co-operative Societies for the sale of these manures should be more largely resorted to.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies should pay particular attention during his inspections to the work done by the Societies in popularising manures, seeds &c.

The total realisations up to 23rd April 1924 from both the depots were as follows:-

		Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of implements	....	866	2	3
By sale of seeds	....	828	5	5
By sale of oil cake	....	1755	14	2

Veterinary Hospital. The hospital serves three taluks - Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudigere. The Officer in charge is Mr. N. Krishna Iyengar who has been there for the past 3½ years. The institution seems to be fairly popular and the hospital premises are kept in a very tidy condition.

The total number of cases treated up to the end of March last was 5007, against 5030 for the corresponding ~~pre~~ period last year. This gives an average of 17 cases per day. The number of castrations performed was 1116.

The Inspector toured for 159 days from 1st July 1923 to end of March 1924. The number of inoculations for rinderpest performed during the year in the area was 7366, of which 2211 were made by the Veterinary Inspector and the rest by the Mobile corps Inspector.

There is a breeding bull kept at the hospital for coverings at the head quarters. The number of coverings till the end of March was 79, against 88 for the corresponding period last year.

The only sources of income for the hospital are the receipts from shoeing of horses and breeding bull coverings. The institution is fairly well resorted to by cattle owners and it is time enough to think of charging a small fee for

treatment. At any rate, there is no excuse for doing castration without fee and the owners of animals may well be charged for this. The Director of Agriculture will be asked to consider these suggestions and furnish his views to Government.

PRISONS.

CHIKMAGALUR, District Lock-up. There were 4 prisoners confined in the Lock-up on the date of my inspection. Of these 2 were under-trials and 2 were convicts. No ticket had been issued to any of them as required by the Lock-up Manual and the Standing Circulars. The Lock-up Officer should be asked to make it a point to issue tickets soon aafter the admission of the prisoners.

The grounds are kept clean. But apparently for want of water no vegetable garden is raised. A well in the compound, which was in use formerly, has now been filled up, and if this had not been done, there would have been no deart for water for purposes of a garden. When and under whose orders the well was closed should be enquired into by the Inspector General of Prisons and reported to the Government wi his opinion as to why it should not be restored.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement has not yet made much head way in the District, though the number of societies increased from 83 in 1921-22 to 103 in 1922-23. There is much scope for further increase of the number, particularly of societ doing work of distributing agricultural implements, seeds manure.

The number of suits for disposal during the year wa of which 38 have been disposed of, leaving 42 pending. number of decrees pending is 243, only 53 having been ex since 1st July 1923. The number is very large and ear

steps should be taken to execute the pending decrees.

LAND REVENUE.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,84,626 up to the end of March 1924, including the previous year's arrears, a sum of Rs. 3,71,854 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,772. The arrears are heavy and the collection does not seem to have proceeded briskly in the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur.

A perusal of the business statistics of the Deputy Commissioner's Office for the quarter ending 31st March 1923 showed that pendency has decreased in all the branches as compared with the previous quarters.

Inspection of offices &c., by the Deputy Commissioner seems to have gone on fairly well during the year, except in regard to criminal courts and Sub Division Offices. Out of 19 Criminal Cases to be inspected only 3 have been inspected so far and there yet remain 16 Courts to be inspected. None of the two Sub Division Offices has been inspected yet.

INCOME-TAX.

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Out of the 126 C & D Notices issued up to the 25th April 1924 by the Deputy Commissioner, 28 cases have been assessed for an incometax of Rs. 10,487-15-6. A sum of Rs. 6338-1-2 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4149-14-4. The number of cases yet to be assessed require early disposal as the official year is drawing to a close. Steps should also be taken to recover the arrears at an early date.

The work of the District Office appeared on the whole to be satisfactory.

MILITARY.

CHICKMAGALUR. It was represented that the houses constructed for the Barr Sepoys at Chickmagalaur are two small, that the roofs are all leaky and that the buildings are in urgent need of repairs and extension. The Chief Commandant may be requested to look into the matter.

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HASSAN DISTRICT.

PART I. Narrative of tour, Officers inspected etc

25th April 1924. Leaving Chikmagalur in the morning, I reached Belur at 9 A.M. after inspecting the Primary School at Kartikere on the way. At the Travellers' Bungalow the Municipal Councillors and other residents of the place met me and made representations about certain matters affecting their town. The Sub Division Officer, Saklespur, the Executive Engineer and others joined me at Belur and we all left for Saklespur at about 9.30 a.m. On our way we stopped at Arehalli for about 2 hours and I inspected the Local Fund Dispensary, the Hindustani Boys and Girls' Schools and the Hindu Boys' School. I also made enquiries about the working of the Village Panchayet, which seems to be in a dormant condition. We left Arehalli at about 1.45 p.m. and reached Saklespur before 2.30 p.m. the road intervening being kept in excellent condition. The Municipal Councillors of the Saklespur Town Municipal Council received me at the Municipal Office and after conversing with them for a few minutes, I proceeded to the Travellers' Bungalow.

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In the evening Mr. C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector General of Education, who was touring in the District joined me and we visited the Veerasaiva Hostel building under construction and then had a stroll over the grounds towards the Manjarabad side.

On the 26th morning, I left with the Inspector General of Education, the Sub Division Officer, the Executive Engineer and other officers and also the Municipal Councillors for the inspection of the town. While inspecting the town I inspected also the Local Fund Dispensary (including the

new Maternity building), the Sub Registrar's Office, the Excise Range Office, the Veterinary Dispensary, the Police Station, the Taluk Board office and the Amildar's Office. The educational institutions were closed for the vacation, but I visited some of the school buildings and made enquiries about the accommodation, strength of the schools &c.

In the evening I was entertained at a tea party by Mr. Malali Venkataramiah at his residence and again at the Travellers' Bungalow by the citizens of Saklespur. I also inspected the Sub Division Office in the evening before returning to the Travellers' Bungalow.

27th April 1924. I left Saklespur on the 27th morning for Arkalgud. On the way I went to Hettur and inspected the village and the school, and heard the representation of the villagers regarding their wants. Returning from Hettur I proceeded to Sukravarasante where I inspected the Dispensary and the School. I also had the boys and girls in the school examined by the District Medical Officer for spleen. From Sukravarasante I went to Yeslurpet, where at the request of Mr. Koochalli Mallappa Chetty I performed the opening ceremony of the school building built by the said gentleman as a work of charity. The Inspector General of Education was also present. After inspecting the Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Police Station and the Dispensary, I left Yeslurpet, and reached Mallipatna at about 5 p.m. I went into the village and made enquiries about the working of the Panchayet, Vaidyasala &c. and the wants of the people. Leaving Mallipatna, I reached Arkalgud at 6 p.m.

28th April 1924. Inspected the town of Arakalgud in the morning with the Municipal Councillors, visiting the new well sunk by the Municipality and also the tank at the end of the town

which was till recently a source of water supply to a portion of the town and which has now been contaminated and is unfit for the purpose. The necessity for digging a well near the tank was urged and I went over the neighbouring grounds with the Executive Engineer with a view to fix a site for the well. The soil being rocky, I instructed the Executive Engineer to select a suitable site and make a trial first. A well in the locality is a real necessity. Plans and estimates may be got prepared early and submitted for sanction. The Council want Government to pay more than their usual share of contribution, but I told them that this is not possible.

Inspected the two Co-operative Societies in the town and the Local Fund Dispensary and also visited the Chattrams of Mr. A. V. Suryanarain Setty and of Messrs. Polyam Ramaswamy Setty and his brother Subbiah Chetty. The pleasure garden of the former gentleman was also visited.

I next motored to the site of the Gorur Bridge and inspected the works. The work is in fast progress and is expected to be completed next year by June or so. I was told that the District Board contribution for the work has been almost spent and that the Government contribution has to be paid during the next official year. The Public Works Secretariat will see to this.

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Cholera had just broken out in the Cooly huts near the works, and 6 attacks and one death were reported on the date of my inspection. I instructed the District Medical Officer to direct the Sub Assistant Surgeon of Arakalgud to visit the place once every day and give the necessary help and treatment to the coolies.

On my way back from the Gorur bridge I inspected the

Police Station, Taluk Office and the Taluk Board Office and returned to the Travellers' Bungalow at about 1 p.m.

In the evening the citizens of Arakalgud entertained me at a tea party in Mr. A.V. Suryanarayana Setty's garden.

29th April 1924. On the 29th, I left Arakalgud for Hassan, slightly deviating from my original programme. I inspected the Dodmagge village Panchayet on the way and the school in the village. Next I went to Konanur, which was till recently a Village Panchayet and which has been converted into a Minor Municipal Council, and made enquiries about the working of the new constitution. I also inspected the Dispensary, the Police Station and the Schools which were open. I next proceeded to Ramanathpur where I inspected the Girls' School and heard the representations of the people regarding their wants.

From Ramanathpur I went to Saligram. Owing to the prevalence of Cholera the place looked deserted. Eight attacks were reported on the date of my inspection, and the District Medical Officer and the Special Duty Assistant Surgeon were there, taking the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. I inspected the Local Fund Dispensary and paid also a visit to the Muzid and the Hindi Girls' School. The Panchamas of the place made representations to me about their wants.

Leaving Saligram, I went to Bherya, a village Panchayet, and was much pleased with some of the roads constructed by the Panchayet. The Village is kept very neat. I also visited the Hindustani Boys' School near the mosque

From Bherya I motored to Hassan, without halting at Hole-Narasipur, owing to the prevalence of Cholera at the latter place. Hassan was reached at about 6 p.m.

30th April 1924. Spent the morning in inspecting the Beernahalli-now Krishnarajapuram-Extension and the District Board Office. At the latter I discussed with the President of the District Board and the Deputy Commissioner the question of revising the scheme of Village Panchayet under contemplation and of the best way of apportioning revenues among the District Boards, Taluk Boards and the Panchayets.

Left Hassan at 4 p.m. for Hole-Narasipur with the Deputy Commissioner and other officers and reached that place at 5 p.m. There I performed the opening ceremony of the New Municipal Office and in the course of my speech I dealt with the current Municipal Problems of the place and impressed upon the Municipal Councillors the necessity of levying Education Cess. The Inspector General of Education, who was present, spoke also on the duties of the Municipal Council in respect of Education and the necessity to levy Education Cess. After inspecting the Local Fund Dispensary, the Reading Room and the Co-operative Society, I returned to Hassan at about 8.30 P.M.

1st May 1924. Next day, I went round the town in the morning visiting the Octroi Ookad, the Third Class Travellers' Bungalow and the Municipal Office on the way. I also inspected the Veterinary Dispensary, the District Hospital and the Lock up. Attended to office work in the afternoon and in the evening was present at the Tea party given by the Hassan Club.

2nd May 1924. On the 2nd morning, I inspected the District Excise Office, the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Police Superintendent's Office, the High School building and the District Forest Office. After doing some office work in the afternoon, I attended the garden party given by

the Deputy Commissioner at his residence in the evening.

3rd May 1924. Next morning I presided over the function of renaming the Beeranahalli Extension as "KRISHNARAJAPURAM EXTENSION". After this function, I attended the tea party given by Mr.N.S. Nanjundiah, President, District Board at his residence in the Krishnarajapuram Extension. Next I inspected the Hassan Co-operative Society, the Offices of the District Inspector and the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the Taluk Board Office and the Taluk Office. In the evening the District Board and the Municipal Council entertained me at a garden party in the grounds of the Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow.

4th May 1924. I visited the Office of the Hole-Narasipur Sub Division on the 4th morning, and after making enquiries about the condition of the office, I left for Arsikere, via., Dudda and Gandasi, making enquiries about the working of the Panchayets at those places. At Arsikere, I performed the opening ceremony of the Coronation Town Hall constructed by the Municipality. In my remarks on the occasion I exhorted the Municipal Council to take steps gradually to effect improvements in the matter of Education, Water supply, drainage and housing of the poor. The Inspector General of Education also addressed the Municipal Councillors in regard to the facilities to be created for school buildings, play grounds &c. After the function was over, I inspected the Masjid and the Hindustani Boys' School and returned to the Travellers' Bungalow.

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Left Arsikere by the Passenger train at 12.7 p.m. and arrived at Bangalore at 6.45 P.M.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

SAKLESPUR. Taluk Magistrate's Court. The number of cases pending on the file of the Amildar Magistrate was 25 on the date of my inspection. I went through the order sheets in two of the oldest cases and found that adjournments had been granted indescriminately and on such grounds as the absence of counsel, the Magistrate having had to accompany the Deputy Commissioner,&c. The present Magistrate Mr. B. Suryanarana Rao is new, having been posted in December last. One of the oldest cases had been closed by him and reserved for judgment. I instructed him to be firm in regard to the grant of adjournments and also to reduce the number of pending cases.

Sub Division Assistant Commissioner Magistrate's Court.

There were 29 regular and 25 miscellaneous cases pending on the date of inspection. I examined the order sheet in a case under Section 354 Indian Penal Code, instituted on 6th September 1923 and found that a number of adjournments had been granted owing to (1) the accused not knowing the case against him (2) the lawyer's inability to attend (3) the Magistrate being on leave or being busy in connection with the Baby Week (4) the non-service of process and (5) a new lawyer engaged by accused not being present. The tendency to postpone judicial work on the slightest pretext is apparent from this case. The Magistrate should attach greater importance to this branch of his work and see that the arrears are reduced early.

ARAKALGUD. Amildar Magistrate's Court. Out of 115 cases for disposal

during the year, including cases of previous year, 70 cases have been disposed of, leaving 45 cases pending. Disposals are not keeping pace with institutions, and the Magistrate who joined the Taluk only recently on 7th January 1924, explained that as a lot of time was taken up in getting accounts written up by shanbhogues for Jamabandi, much time was not left for Magisterial work and that regular work commenced only in March. The pendency is heavy and must be reduced early. The Magistrate should be able to dispose of at least 15 cases per month.

HASSAN. Amildar Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate has disposed of 150 cases, out of 201 (including arrears) and 51 were pending on the date of inspection. Of these 6 cases are of 1922-23 and the rest of the current year. The old cases are pending long and should be disposed of early.

Sub Division Magistrate's Court. 30 regular and 13 miscellaneous cases were pending, out of 63 and 26 cases respectively for disposal. The disposals are few and there is much scope for improvement.

MUNICIPAL.

BELUR. Some of the Municipal Councillors of Belur represented that there is a proposal in the Council to reduce the rate of Octroi duty on piece goods and that in the interests of the Municipality the existing rate should be maintained. This is a matter for the Municipal Council to decide. The point may however be noted in the Secretariat when the proposals for the decrease are submitted for approval of Govt.

They also asked for a grant-in-aid for the sanitary improvement of the town and they were told to make an application for the same.

SAKLESPUR. The drinage of the town is not in a satisfactory condition. There is no proper outlet for the drainage water and the existing drains do not seem to have been constructed with due regard to ~~x~~ levels. The Municipal Council should have a drainage scheme prepared and work it out in instalments as funds permit.

The balance at the credit of the Municipal Council is Rs. 15,335 and the average annual receipts and expenditure amount respectively to Rs. 8,513 and 7,714. I was told that the house tax was last revised in 1914 and that the question has not been taken up since. The Municipal Council should take steps to revise the rates early.

The Municipal Council pays a contribution of Rs. 120 to the Free Reading Room in the town known as Mallegowda's Free Reading Room. The Reading Room is fairly well equipped and seems to be popular.

ARAKALGUD. The Municipality have sunk a well in the petta and the work of revetting has to be done. The tank opposite to Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty's garden, which was formerly the Chief source of water supply in that locality, is now out of use, as it has got silted up. The proposal of the Municipal Council to improve the tank by removing silt is costly and has not been worked out for want of funds. A well might be dug near the tank and the Executive Engineer was instructed to try some sites in the neighbouring fields and have plans and estimates prepared.

A well near the Mahamodan quarters was also stated to be required, as the one now in use belongs to a private gentleman. The Municipal Council must take the necessary action.

The income of the Municipality is about Rs. 5,700, the

the chief sources of revenue being octroi, house tax and market fees.

There are two chattrams in the town, one owned by Messrs. Palyam Ramaswamy Chetty and Subbayya Setty and the other by Mr. A.V.Suryanarayana Setty. They are open to all communities except Panchamas. The gentlemen referred to are contemplating to endow lands for the maintenance of the institutions and hand them over to the Muzrai Department. Both the chattrams seemed to be popular, and the gentlemen have to be congratulated on the charitable work they are doing.

KONANUR. The village of Konanur, which was till recently a village Panchayet, has now been formed into a minor Municipality from December 1923. Mr. Venkataramiah, who was the Chairman of the Village Panchayet, is the Vice President of the Municipal Council. There is a separate building for the Municipal Office.

The Municipal Council has not yet started work. Registers are not yet opened, as forms have not been supplied. Superintendent, Government Printing, is being addressed in the matter.

The income of the old Panchayet was Rs. 1300 to 1500 consisting of house and shop taxes. The amount in arrears was stated to be about Rs. 300.

The portion of the village known as 'Fort' has not received any attention. 50 or 60 houses are in a dilapidated condition and the residents of the locality asked for free sides in Petta to build houses. I told them that they will be given sites after the Municipality works for sometime and lays by some money.

The village Improvement well in the Fort has not been progressing for 8 or more years. It has been bored to a depth of 38 feet. Further boring and revetment have done.

SALIGRAM. Municipal Office. The office is located in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 7. The Municipal Council has a balance of Rs. 4000 to its credit kept in deposit.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera, the place presented a deserted appearance. Up to the date of my visit there were 79 attacks and 40 deaths, and on that date there were 8 attacks. Precautions by way of hankinisation of wells and the Uppakatte which is the chief source of water supply and disinfection of houses infected were being taken under the instructions of the Special Duty Assistant Surgeon.

The Panchamas of the place wanted a burial ground and said that for want of this, dead bodies are thrown here and there. They also wanted a well in the old Holageri. The Municipal Council should supply these wants early and submit a report to the Government.

HOLE-NARASIPUR. The income of the Municipal Council has been on the increase. It was Rs. 9500 six years ago and now it is Rs. 15,000. Out of the increased revenue they have spent Rs. 20,000 towards Sanitation, opening of new roads, sinking of wells &c. They have also invested about Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of lands for laying out an extension and Rs.3700 on the construction of the Municipal Office building.

Two important schemes, which have to be taken up by the Municipal Council, are the improvement of the water supply and the ~~drain~~ drainage. For the latter they have got projects prepared by the Sanitary Department, one for the construction of main drains at a cost of Rs. 37,000 and the other for the subsidiary drains at a cost of Rs. 64,000. The Municipal Council want the Government to contribute about Rs.20,000 for the work, as they are unable to undertake the scheme unaided. I told them that the scheme ought to be worked out in easy instalments every year and that the Government may

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give a grant-in-aid as funds permit. The water supply question is also equally important, in view of the liability of the place to outbreaks of cholera.

HASSAN. I inspected the Octroi katte near the Travellers' Bungalow. No receipts are given by the official in charge for packages deposited by parties. This is not correct, and receipts should be given.

The building in which the Municipal office is located was formerly a Government building and it was exchanged for the one in which the Hle Narasipur Sub Division Office is held. The latter building is stated to have also become a municipal building since. The authority for ~~their~~ this is not clear and the Deputy Commissioner should have old references looked up to find out how and when the said building was handed over to the Municipal Council.

The Devikere tank behind the Municipal Office has got silted up and there is not much water in it. Formerly this tank was kept in a very good condition and apparently not much attention is paid to it now. Similarly the other two tanks in the same locality are not also in as good a condition as they were before.

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The Municipal Park has been very much improved and kept in good condition.

The drainage of the town does not seem to have been receiving much attention. Where new roads are opened, drains have not been constructed in many cases. I was told that the question of having a drainage scheme prepared had been pending for nearly 10 years and that the plans and estimates had been just received. The Municipal Council should take up the work early and work out the scheme gradullay in easy instalments.

Some of the dust bins in the town were found not cleared

up at least for 2 or 3 days. The work of the Sanitary Inspector should be better supervised.

Complaint was made to me that a portion of the grounds belonging to the mosque was taken away by the Municipal Council sometime ago for the purpose of opening of a road and that the promise of the Council to give other land in exchange behind the mosque has not been fulfilled yet. The needful should be done at an early date.

One Mahamed Kalandar who resides somewhere opposite to the Taluk Office represented to me that his land was acquired by the Municipal Council 2 years ago and that he has not been paid compensation for the same yet. The Municipal Council should settle the man's claim early.

There is no water convenience near the market place. I was told that a well is being sunk in the vicinity.

The Musafirkhana near the Hospital is given over for the occupation of the relations of inpatients in the hospital. The arrangement is inevitable as there is no other place for such people to stop in and as their presence near the hospital is necessary.

ARSIKERE. Municipal Office. The average annual income of the Municipal Council is Rs. 18,223 and the expenditure Rs. 12,443. The Municipal Council have invested Rs. 28,000 in State Loan Bonds and have further funds to the extent of Rs. 21,546 at its credit. Want of proper drainage in the town has been the cause of ill health and the Municipal Council are contemplating to have a drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 20,000. They are prepared to pay one half of this amount and want the Government to contribute the other half. The Municipal Council should also take up a Scheme of water supply, as without proper water supply a drianage scheme will not be a success. A scheme for the housing of the poor in the town is also a necessity.

~~give executive aid and funds permit and the water supply arrangements also could be improved so as to exhibit more than the present state of affairs.~~

LOCAL BOARDS AND VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

AREHALLI. Village Panchayet. The Jamabandi of the Village Panchayet is about Rs. 309 and there are arrears to the extent of Rs.2000 showing that collection has not been made for years together. I was told that a meeting was to come off shortly for concerting measures to recover the arrears. The Amildar stated that the people had been taxed high and hence there was difficulty in making recoveries. The Amildar's not taking interest in the matter is the chief reason for the existing state of things, and he should take immediate steps for the recovery of the arrears, making recommendation for remission of irrecoverable arrears.

SAKLESPUR. Taluk Board Office. There were 5 ordinary and one special meetings of the Board during the year. The average attendance at the meetings comes to 8.3, and no meeting is stated to have failed for want of quorum. I was however informed that one of the members has been continuously absent for over 4 month In the case of such absences necessary action under the rules should be taken.

The Vice President of the Taluk Board, Mr. Nanje Gowda, stops in his estate at Bakervally nearly 11 miles distant from Saklespur, but this does not seem to affect his work as Vice President. The Vice President keeps no diary for showing his work. The President, District Board, told me that he has prescribed a diary for Vice Presidents of the Taluk Boards, as in the case of the President and the Vice President of the District Board, and that some Vice Presidents do not like the idea of keeping any diary and have resented the instructions issued in the matter. It is necessary that the Vice

Vice President should maintain a register of itineration and the Secretariat should take steps to prescribe a register.

Under conservancy charges of the Board amounting to Rs. 970, a sum of Rs. 9 per mensem is provided for the pay of a sweeper for Kenchammana Hoskote. There is no justification for this and the President, District Board, was asked to look in to the matter and take action in the matter.

There are three Vaccinators, and their work is checked by the Sanitary Inspectors. Last year 1037 vaccinations were performed and the number is stated to be on the increase as compared with last year. The Taluk Boafd does not maintain a register for showing the vaccinations performed by the vaccinators. Such a register is necessary and should be maintained. The Municipality does not pay any contribution towards the cost of vaccination lymph. The Taluk Boafd contends that the Municipality ought to pay at least 1/3rd of the cost and I think it is quite reasonable. I was told that the question has been raised by the Taluk Board.

The Village sanitation rules have been extended to 180 villages in the Taluk. 2 prosecutions were launched during the year for building houses without a license. The authority under which the Taluk Board President grants licenses for building should be examined in the Secretariat and a note put up.

HETTUR.

The villagers prayed for the sinking of a well in the village in addition to the one existing. I inspected the well in use. An additional well is a necessity and the Taluk Board will take the necessary action in the matter. The weekly shandy is held near the village, but there is no water convenience. The question of providing a well in the neighbourhood may also be considered. The people said that they would be prepared to pay any tax if their wants are supplied.

YESLURPET. Village Panchayet. The Panchayet has made no collections for the past 3 years. While the demand per year is about Rs. 480, the arrears outstanding is about Rs. 900. Want of a peon was urged as a reason for not making the collection. The balance at the credit of the Panchayet is not known. The situation calls for urgent action and the Vice President of the Taluk Board should visit the place at an early date and take steps to bring the panchayet into a working condition & arrange for the recovery of the arrears.

MALLIPATNA. The Village Panchayet at the place is working well and there are no arrears. The meetings are well attended.

The Malnad Improvement well in the village is allright. The villagers said they want one more well near the Travellers' Bungalow . One is also necessary near the Musafirkhana . The Taluk Board will take the necessary action in the matter.

Extension of the village has been formed and sites given away. The people have deposited Rs. 100 and Government money to the extent of Rs. 700 has been spent on acquisition of lands. It is not known under whose authority sites have been distributed. The matter should be enquired into and a report submitted by the President, District Board.

ARAKALGUD. Taluk Board. The Vice President of the Taluk is also the Vice President of the Municipal Council. This arrangement is not conducive to good work, as the work of both will be too much for one.

The itineration of the Vice President comes to 10 to 12 days in a month.

I found from the Budget estimates of the Taluk Board that charges for repairs to roads are debited to the Taluk Board. The District Board President explained that these

charges are debited to the Taluk Board or the District Board according to the finances of each Taluk Board.

A number of old well works are pending from 1913 onwards. The delay was stated to be mostly in regard to Malnad Improvement works, the accounts regarding which are in confusion, and that the pending records are being traced and works taken up gradually.

It was also stated that works are sometimes delayed by the time taken by the Executive Engineer in scrutinising the estimates.

The Sanitary Inspector of the Taluk Board has had no training in vaccination and I was told he would be given - training this year.

DODMAGGE. Village Panchayet. The Jamabandi of the Village Panchayet is Rs. 371, and out of the sum of Rs. 1484 due for the years 1919-20 to 1922-23, Rs. 730 have been collected leaving a - balance of Rs. 754. The amount af the credit of the Panchayet was stated to be Rs. 652.

The village has no good water supply, the tank water being fouled by the sewage of the place getting into it. To prevent this a proposal is stated to have been made for a dam being put up to divert sewage water. This is a huge work involving much money and the best solution of the question is to prohibit the drinking of tank water and provide wells. The Taluk Board should take the necessary steps accordingly.

RAMANATHPUR. The people of the place prayed for the raising of the road level from near the temple to some distance - say up to Ganigar locality - to prevent damage by floods. The proposal does not appear to be practicable.

BASAVAPATNA. The Village Panchayet at Basavapatna is working well. Out of a demand of Rs. 780 , Rs. 500 have been collected. Old arrears due amount to Rs. 180. The Panchayet has Rs

at its credit.

The question of the extension for Holeyars is said to be pending for some time, though Rs. 300 have been deposited by them as their contribution. A report should be called for as to how the matter stands and what delays progress.

KERALAPURA. Village Panchayet. The current demand is Rs. 670, but the collection so far is only Rs. 100, owing to the prevalence of cholera. There are old arrears to the extent of Rs. 300 to be collected.

Cholera was prevailing in the village from a month previous to my visit. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was there taking precautions.

There is a Vaidyasala in the village, but the people want a Dispensary, as the vaidyan can't supply all the medicines required, since he is given only an allowance. The people also want a musafirkhana in the village for the benefit of travellers. These requests will be referred to the District Board for consideration.

BHERYA. Village Panchayet. This Panchayet seems to have done good work by way of forming new roads, which are kept very well. Two Mahommadan gentlemen were said to be taking a good deal of interest in the working of the Panchayet.

The well work in the Holageri is not progressing. It has been stopped. I asked the Holeyars to resume and finish the work and promised a grant for stone work. The District Board will take the necessary action in the matter.

The question of the grant of lands to the holeyars in the place is stated to have been pending for a number of years. I was told that lands were surveyed and plotted when Mr. Matthan was Deputy Commissioner and that no further action has been taken since. A report should be called for from the Deputy Commissioner as to how the question stands

HASSAN. District Board Office. The finance of the District Board are in a good condition. The balance at the credit of the Board on 1st January 1924 was Rs. 3,28,359, exclusive of the Education Cess and the Drinking Water Wells Fund.

The Education Cess Funds available till the end of March 1924 amounted to Rs. 92,393-8-11. The cess is levied even in respect of adventitious sources of revenue, as realisations from the sale of lands for arrears of revenue and also of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands. The correctness of this procedure should be examined in the Secretariat.

There is no uniformity in regard to the levy of cart tax in Panchayet areas. In some panchayets the tax is levied and in others it is not. The question should be examined, with a view to issue orders to secure uniformity consistent with the law.

Cattle pound receipts are included in the District Board budget as they have not been assigned to Taluk Boards. The realisations under this head amount to about Rs. 7350.

The District Board receives contributions from Taluk Boards for repairs of roads. Under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation such contribution can be made by a Taluk Board if the roads for the repairs of which the contribution is made are purely local roads and within the area subject to the authority of such boards. It is believed that the District Board has got this provision in view in taking contributions from Taluk Boards.

There are two toll gates in the district-one at Kyathehole and the other at Dudda. The District Board may consider the desirability or otherwise of establishing a toll gate in the frontier on Konanur - Fraserpet Road.

The District Board has provided for original works to the

value of about Rs. 6000, This gives an average of Rs. 750 for each Taluk Board, which is a very sparing provision.

A sum of Rs. 5000 has been provided for the contruction of a Travellers' Bungalow at Yeslupet. It is doubtful if a Travellers' Bungalow is necessary at the place.

A very large number of well works are pending in the district a It was explained, as stated already, that the works under the Malnad Improvement Scheme are mostly in arrears owing to confusion in accounts and the mislaying of the connected records. Whatever the causes may be, steps should be taken to see that the works are pushed on and brought to a completion early.

There are 89 village Panchayets in the District, of which the largest number viz., 30 is in the Arsikere Taluk. 10 of these latter are said to be not working. The Panchayets I visited in the Manjarabad Taluk are in an indifferent condition. Much remains to be done to improve the working of the Panchayets and it is hoped that by the efforts of the President and Vice President of the Board improvement will be brought about before long.

The administration of the District Boafd is on the whole satisfactory under the guidance of the non official President Mr. N. S. Nanundaiya who and the non-official Vice President Mr. H.V. Rangaswami are sparing no pains in their work.

Taluk Board Office. The Vice President of the TalukBoard was absent on the date of my inspection having gone to Halbagal village where about 250 persons were reported to have been down with fever. The disease was suspected to be influenza and one death had been reported the previous day.

31 well works are shown as pending in the registers. Of these 10 await revised estimates, 8 have been completed, but bills not paid yet, 5 completed and paid and 8 are pending.

These last and the works pending revised estimates should be attended to and got completed early.

3 Panchayet works are pending since 1920. One of them relates to the removal of stone near the village and the last payment for the work was made so far back as 30th June 1921 and no further progress seems to have been made since.

The Sanitary Inspector seemed to have very little work. He must be directed to visit all pending works off and on and see that they are got through quickly.

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P.T.O.

MEDICAL.

AREHALLI. Local Fund Dispensary. The daily average attendance in the dispensary is..6.2.., the prevailing diseases being Malaria. There is an inpatient ward, but there were no inpatients on the date of my inspection. The Sub Assistant Surgeon does also vaccinations.

SAKLESPUR. The apprach to the dispensary including the road surface, is not kept in good condition and water is not drained off properly. The Assistant Surgeon's attention was drawn to these defects.

The inpatient ward has provision for 2 beds. The number of patients admitted last year was 39 and the number admitted this year up to the date of inspection was 12. There was no inpatient when I inspected. The beds provided are not tidy enough and panches are used for bed sheets. There was not even this for one of the beds. I was told that the last supply was made 2 years ago. The necessary further supply should be made early.

The floors of the wards are not kept clean and are not washed daily. They should be cleaned daily.

The operation room has not got enough light owing to the construction of the maternity building behind. I suggested that the next room which has more light might be used as operation room.

The female prescribing room has not provision for ghosha ladies and it is necessary to supply this want early. With one more room it will be possible to make the necessary rearrangements and the Senior Surgeon will be requested to look into the matter and do the needful. He may also consider if the Lady Medical Officer cannot sit in the new maternity building and do general prescribing work also.

The average daily attendance in the dispensary is 100.2, the prevailing diseases being Malaria, pneumonia and skin diseases. The last supply of medicine was made 3 months ago.

The maternity building is almost completed. It contains provision for 8 beds.

The quarters allowed for the Lady Sub Assistant Surgeon appeared too small and may require extension.

SUKRAVARASANTE. Local Fund Dispensary. The average attendance is 23 and patients come from 4 miles or more. The diseases generally treated are digestive troubles, respiratory diseases, malaria and skin diseases.

In view of the number of spleen cases observed in the school at Hettur, I directed the Sub Assistant Surgeon to go to that village and examine the people.

The midwife attached to the dispensary attended about 5 cases per month since January last. She has been in the dispensary for the past 8 years.

YESLURPET. There is plenty of accommodation in the Dispensary building, but the building itself is of the old type design and is not well suited for the purpose. The walls of the building have cracked in some places and require attention. The building may perhaps be exchanged for the Incomplete Middle School building and the latter used for the Dispensary. The Senior Surgeon will be asked to consider this suggestion in consultation with the Inspector General of Education and furnish their opinion to Government.

The number of cases treated daily come to 50 on an average, the prevailing diseases being influenza, malaria and skin diseases. 21 syphlis cases were treated during the year and 4 salversan injections given by the Sub Assistant Surgeon. I was told that Salversan is not supplied to the dispensary, with the result that injections are not given either in cases of syphlis or of relapsing fever, unless patients bring the stuff. It is desirable to supply this medicine to the dispensaries. If

necessary a small fee may be charged for injections. The Senior Surgeon will be asked to consider this suggestion.

The Sub Assistant Surgeon told me that he has been visiting the neighbouring villages during the prevalence of relapsing fever. Most of these cases in Holeyars' localities, go unnoticed, unless the Sub Assistant Surgeon goes to the villages and finds out all such cases and treats them. A circular should be issued by the Senior Surgeon to the Sub Assistant Surgeons to make it a point during their visits to villages to enter Holageris and find out cases of relapsing fever.

The number of inpatients treated last year was 21, and it was 5 this year up to the date of my inspection.

The midwife attached to the dispensary was stated to be popular, but the number of cases attended by her is very small, being hardly 2 per month on an average.

ARAKALGUD. Local Fund Dispensary. The diseases generally treated in the dispensary are malaria, dysentry and pyrexia. The average attendance daily is about 40. The Sub Assistant Surgeon visits Gorur twice a week. He also does vaccination.

The supply of madicine was received last year and the new supply was stated to be just due.

The midwife attached to the dispensary has been there for the last 5 years. Last year she attended 151 cases. She attended 11 cases in April and 12 in March. This is very satisfactory.

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The need for a maternity was urged, but this is a question of funds.

KONANUR. Dispensary. The daily average attendance has been on increase from year to year for the past 3 years as sho the figures noted below-

1921 ..	57.16
1922 ..	71.16
1923 ...	88.34

This year 100 nearly.

The prevailing diseases are malaria, digestive troubles and skin diseases. The Sub Assistant Surgeon also does vaccination.

The midwife attended 54 labour cases last year. This year the number of cases attended was, 2 in January, 2 in February, 3 in March and 1 in April. There was however no complaint of her indifference or unpopularity. On the other hand the people talked highly of the work of the hospital staff.

SALIGRAM. Local Fund Dispensary. The Dispensary is located in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 6. To provide a building for the dispensary, the Municipal Council is stated to have provided Rs. 2000 and the District Board Rs. 2000 and ~~that~~ Government's contribution is stated to be awaited. The Secretariat will put up the papers if any on the subeject and if there are no papers call for proposals in the matter.

The daily attendance in the dispensary is about 50 and the figures for the 3 previous years were:-

1921	26.51
1922	23.61
1923	34. 9

The figures testify to the growing popularity of the institution.

The diseases treated are malaria, relapsing fever, influenza and plague. The Sub Assistant Surgeon said he gave 50 injections last year in cases of relapsing fever and did 108 plague inoculations.

The midwife attended 57 labour cases last year and 20 this year up to the 29th April. This gives an average of 4 or 5 cases per month.

HOLENARASIPUR. Local Fund Dispensary. The number of patients treated in

the dispensary is about 100 on an average. There is an inpatien ward with provision for 2 beds and the number of inpatients treated so far during the year is 4. The number of operations performed by the Sub Assistant Surgeon during the past year was 287 and the number up to the date of my inspection was 91.

Cholera was prevalent in the town when I visited and 21 attacks and 7 deaths had occurred. 7 Relapsing fever cases seem to have occurred in the village of Dodkadanur two months before, and I was told that injections suggested by the Sub Assistant Surgeon were not taken by the patients. The Patels and other Revenue Officers should co-operate with the Medical and Sanitary Officers and try to convince the people of the ~~efficiency~~ efficacy of Medical treatment.

There is only one midwife for both the town and the mofussil. She has attended 130 to 150 labour cases every year during the past 3 years and the number of cases attended by her during the months of January to April 1924 was 45. This is very good. A separate midwife for the Taluk is necessary, the present midwife being retained for the Municipality.

HASSAN. District Hospital. The female dispensary as a separate institution having been abolished, a female section has been opened in the District Hospital. There are no proper arrangements made for the attendance of ghosha ladies and in fact there is no privacy at all in the hospital, so that many patients who wish to come keep away from the hospital. Something must be done to improve the existing condition. An additional room for ladies waiting and one for examination of patients seem to be an urgent necessity. With these additions and a readjustment of the existing rooms, proper arrangements can be made to remedy the existing defect. The Senior Surgeon will be requested to take immediate steps in the matter.

The attendances I was glad to find was on the increase

inspite of this drawback. Miss Gnanmuthu, the Lady Medical Officer, was said to be very popular and taking a great interest in her work.

The number of outpatients treated in Males hospital up to the end of April 1924 was about 8800, giving an average of about 75 cases per day. The average for 1923 was 83. This is not much for a District Hospital.

The male inpatient wards have provision for 8 beds and there were 8 cases on the date of my inspection. The total number of inpatients admitted in 1923 was 302 and the number admitted during the four months of 1924 was 117.

The number of operations performed in 1923 was 94 in the case of ~~out~~ in-patients and 481 in the case of out-patients. The number of major operations performed during the current year was 29 and minor operations 48.

EDUCATION.

BELUR. The Municipal Councillors of Belur said that they are required to continue to pay the contribution of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Girls' school even after its conversion into a Government institution and requested that the contribution may be waived. The opinion of the Inspector General of Education will be called on the point.

They also represented that the construction of a school building has been ordered, but that the work has not been put in hand yet. The Inspector General of Education will be asked to expedite the work.

AREHALLI. Hindustani Primary Girls' School. The strength of the school is 43. Being a holiday the school was not open.

I inspected the school premises and found the same dirty. The building itself has no ventilation and is ill suited for the

school. The cart for taking girls to and from the school is also dity, the gunny screen used being awfully bad. The Secretary of the school, who is a master in the Boys school, is deaf, and it is not known how such a man is being kept on and what work can be expected of him. The condition of the school needs looking into by the Inspecting Officers, who do not seem to have done anything so far.

Incomplete Middle Hindustani Boys' School. The school consists of the four Primary Classes, the Middle I class, and the Urdu Lower Secondary Class, with a total strength of 53. Five students have gone up for the Lower Secondary Examination this year. Admission Register showed that boys who have been for 7 or 8 years in the school are still in the primary classes. This is very unsatisfactory and the teachers of the lower classes who are responsible for the poor progress of the boys, should be suitably punished. The Inspecting Officers should during their inspection of schools enquire into cases of stagnation with a view to minimise their number.

Aided Kannada School.(Boys and Girls) The strength of the School is only 30 for a Hindu population of about 9000, and the attendance has also been poor, being only 20. The number was stated to have gone down these years owing to the prevalense of Influenza and other diseases. The examination of the pupils for spleen showed that nearly 40% of the boys and girls present were suffering from enlarged spleen. The school is held in a temple which is a low building. The people represented that the school may be converted into a Government institution and a school building provided early. The prayer deserves consideration and the matter will be referred to the Inspector General of Education.

SAKLESPUR. The Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools are located in the same building and accommodation is insufficient. The question

of providing separate buildings for the schools may be considered by the Inspector General of Education and proposals submitted for the orders of Government.

Hindustani Primary Boys' School. This is located in the building attached to the Musjid, on a monthly rent of Rs. 6. The building has a low floor as compared with the level of the musjid and rain water is likely to get into the school building through the windows. Arrangement should be made with the musjid people to rectify this defect by providing for the rain water being drained off - otherwise.

HETTUR. Primary Boys' School. 38 boys were present in the school on the date of my inspection. I had all of them examined for spleen and found that 16 had enlarged spleen.

There is also a private school at Hettur, which is run by the villagers by raising contribution from parents of boys. The strength of the school is 27, of whom 20 are local boys and 7 come e from outside. One student passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination last year and 12 were said to have gone up this year.

The villagers represented that an English school may be established there. They are ready to give a building for the school. The matter will be referred to the Inspector General of Education for consideration.

SUKRAVARASANTE. Government Primary School. The strength of the school is 50, both boys and girls. 42 were present on the date of my visit, and of these 12 had spleen enlargement. There is only one teacher at present and the Circle Inspector told me that one more is proposed to be given. The accommodation in the school building consists of only one hall and is insufficient. I was told by the Circle Inspector that the extension of the building was under contemplation.

YESLURPET. Kannada Girls' School. The school is located in a Government building till now used for the Primary Boys' School, which will hereafter go to Mr. Mallappa Chetty's new building. The strength of the school is 50 and there are two teachers.

Hindustani Primary School. There are 23 boys and girls in the school, and 19 were present when I visited the school. The health of the pupils was comparatively better in this place, there being only 4 spleen cases out of 19.

There is only one teacher for the school and it is such schools that have to be amalgamated with the Kannada schools.

Incomplete Middle School. In the Middle School Section there are 15 boys in the I year class, and 9 in the II year class. In the Kannada Lower Secondary Class there were 5 last year. The health of the boys is fairly good, only 2 out of 20 boys present having enlarged spleen.

The strength of the primary classes is 57, ~~of whom seven~~ present. Out of 40 boys present, only 7 had spleen enlargement.

Mr. Mallappachetty and other gentlemen of the place prayed for the establishment of a Complete Middle School at the place. The prayer deserves favourable consideration. The Inspector General of Education will be requested to take the needful action in the matter.

ARAKALGUD. Middle School. The school was not open, owing to the vacation. There is provision for all kinds of sports — Football, Cricket, Volley ball and Badminton. There is also a Scout Organization.

55

The school building newly constructed is not satisfactory. There is no proper disposition of doors and windows. There are extra doors which might well be converted into windows.

The tiles in the roof are not also properly adjusted.

The Education Department may with advantage take over the Travellers' Bungalow behind the Middle School, so that it can have all the schools.- Primary and Middle - in one place and also provide good play ground for the boys. The Inspector General of Education will be requested to consider the suggestion in consultation with the President of the District Board and submit proposals for the approval of Government. With the money received from the Education Department the District Board might easily construct a suitable building for the Travellers' Bungalow somewhere behind the dispensary.

Educational Book Agency. The Agency is a merchant who has taken up this work in addition to his shop business. It is more appropriate that the work should be entrusted to a school master. The Agent complained that some books have not been supplied.

DODMAGGE

Girls' Primary School. Out of 17 girls on the roll, only 9 were present. The number is too small for a separate school. The sudra girls are not attending the school.

Boys' Primary School. The school is located in a Government building. The walls of the building have not been plastered with morter and they have badly cracked.

The school has the 4 primary classes and also the Lower Secondary Class. The total strength of the school 97, of whom 74 were present. Last year 1 boy appeared and passed the Lower Secondary Examination. This year 3 have appeared. Out of the 74 boys present 18 had spleen enlargement.

The school is in a flourishing condition. The people of the place prayed for an English School. The question of converting the school into an Incomplete Middle School may be referred to the Inspector General of Education for consideration.

KONANUR. Kannada Girls' Primary School. There are the 3 Primary classes in the school, 4th class not being opened yet. Out of 56 girls on the roll, 26 were present on the date of inspection.

Hindustani Boys' school. Out of 27 boys on the roll, 19 were present. There is only one teacher and the musalmans are agreeable to the amalgamation of the school with the Kannada school. The building in which the school is located is near the Ashurkhana and is very shabby. The Musalmans are prepared to give a contribution if a separate building is constructed for the school. The Inspector General will take steps to provide a building at an early date.

The Panchamas of the place prayed for a building for their school and also for free supply of books. The Inspector General of Education will be requested to do the needful.

RAMANATHPUR. Incomplete Middle School. The school is situated on the roadside, some distance away from the village. The people of the place prayed for the conversion of the school into a Complete Middle School and also for a well near the school. These requests will be referred to the Inspector General of Education and the President, District Board, respectively, for necessary action.

Girls' Primary School. The attendance was low, only 11 being present out of 38 on the roll. Frequent transfer of teachers were said to be the cause for this.

SALIGRAM. Hindustani boys' school The school building has a miserable look. The side walls do not run up to the roof, there is no ventilation and the only door of the school is shabby.

BHERYA. Both the Kannada and the Hindustani Boys' schools are aided institutions and the people prayed for their conversion into Government Schools. They said that representations in the

the matter are being made by them for some time past. A report on the subject will be called for from the Inspector General of Education.

KERALAPUR. There is an Incomplete Middle School in the place. The people want a Complete Middle School. This is a matter for consideration by the Inspector General of Education.

HASSAN. The Schools were closed on account of the vacation. I inspected the Middle and High School buildings with the Inspector General of Education in connection with the additional accommodation required for the schools.

The strength of the Middle School is nearly 250 and the existing school building is hardly sufficient. The extension of the building is therefore urgently called for. There is not enough open space behind, and the extension has therefore to be in front of the building by the addition of two or more rooms.

The accommodation in the High School building is also said to be insufficient, particularly for Laboratory purposes, on account of the increase in the strength of the classes. There is a lot of open ground behind the building and additional rooms may be put up there, leaving a court yard in the middle.

The Inspector General of Education will take the needful action in respect of these extensions.

District Inspector's Office. The establishment consists of 5 clerks including an accountant. The work distribution list sho that the 3rd and 4th clerks have not sufficient work. The paper dealt with by them come to only 15 and 6 respectively per month, but the District Inspector explained that in addition to this wo the two clerks also attend to the registration of all the papers received in the office, which on an average come to about 30 per ~~xxxxxx~~ day and also of the papers going out of the office.

Even with this, it seems to me that there is not enough work for the two clerks, and that one can easily be retrenched, the work being redistributed among the other officials. The Inspector General will go into the question and submit his opinion in the matter.

The District Inspector is in direct charge of 13 Middle schools and as regards primary schools he inspects as many as he can in a year and no number is prescribed. There is no rule requiring the inspection in a year of the schools omitted in a previous year, so that all schools may have the benefit of inspection in the course of a few years. Such a rule is necessary and the Inspector General of Education agrees with me in this view. He will be requested to issue the needful instructions in the matter.

I compared a few tour programmes of the Inspector with the itineration statements and found that the latter are not always stuck to. Even though departures may be inevitable at times, interior schools should not be omitted to be inspected, as was the case in the case of the Inspector's tour in July 1923.

Inspection is done and the result recorded in prescribed forms. I examined the report of inspection of the Middle School, Belur, conducted by the Inspector on 21-2-24. The report was drawn up on 17th March 1924, nearly a month after the inspection and actually despatched to the Circle Inspector on 25th April 1924, i.e., two months after the inspection. There ought not to be such delay in the preparation and submission of inspection reports and the Inspector should be able to note his remarks on the spot, as the other entries about the strength of the school, the result of examinations &c. will have been noted by the staff before hand. The District Inspector stated that the figures in the reports require to be verified before submission and that the observations to be noted require also some consideration and

often require comparison with the work in similar schools. While thinking that there is some force in this explanation, the Inspector General of Education agrees that there is no doubt that a certain amount of delay may be avoided. I think that a time limit may with advantage be prescribed for the submission of the reports by the Inspecting Officers and also for the review of the same by the higher officers. The Inspector General will consider this suggestion and issue the necessary circular if he agrees.

I found that no office copies of the Inspection reports are kept and that the original reports are not also got back from the schools after note of the inspecting officers' remarks and the orders of the higher authorities. Either copies of the ~~should be kept in the office for reference~~, reports or extracts of the remarks and orders should be kept in the office for reference.

Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The Assistant Inspectress has charge of 64 ~~girls~~ Girls' schools. 11 schools have not yet been visited by her. There are others which were visited in 1922 and which have not been inspected since. The inspections should be made in accordance with a programme under which all schools may have the benefit of inspections in a year.

The arrangement of papers in the office is bad and records are bundled and heaped together in confusion. The papers should be got sorted and arranged properly.

CO-OPERATION.

ARAKALGUD. The Arakalgud Coronation Co-operative Society. This is an unlimited liability society formed so far back as 1912, with an authorized share capital of Rs. 25,000 in 1000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The membership of the society is 213, of whom 2 are panchmas. Though only Rs. 4000 have been paid up so far and fixed deposits received amount only to Rs. 1367, loans to the extent of Rs. 8,575 have been given to members. Apparently the society has been utilising the reserve fund of Rs. 3500 and odd as working capital. If so, the proceedure is irregular. The proper

remedy is for the society ~~is~~ to increase its paid up share capital and attract more deposits. The society's transactions however have been large and the society has been able to declare dividends of 6½, 7½ and 10 per cent respectively during the past 3 years.

35. The number of suits pending is 5 and the number of decrees pending ~~of~~ decrees is large.

On the whole the society has been working satisfactorily.

Aryavaisaya Co-operative Society. This is a recent institution having been started in September 1922. It is a limited liability society with a nominal share capital of 12,500, of which Rs. 2,619 have been paid up so far. Fixed deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,877 have been attracted. The turn over in the society has been good, loans amounting to Rs. 7,308 having been issued and Rs. 5,955 recovered during the year 1922-23.

The society promises to prosper well, though the present membership is small viz., 74.

KONANUR. Sri Gopalakrishna Co-operative Society. The society was started in March 1916 and its membership is 128. The paid up share capital is Rs. 1618 against the authorised capital of Rs. 5000 in shares of Rs. 5 each. The Secretary of the society stated that the dividend for 1921-22 had not been distributed yet, as the proceedings of the General Meeting held in March 1923 had not been approved by the Assistant Registrar. On enquiry however it is ascertained from the Assistant Registrar, Mr. K.Subba Rao, that the proceedings referred to were disposed of by him in May 1923 returned the proceedings with certain observations.

Out of 23 suits filed so far, 12 have been disposed of leaving 11 pending. The number is large and should be disposed of early. The Secretary of the society should co-operate with the Assistant Registrar in the disposal of the suits.

RAMANATHPUR. Sri Prasanna Subrahmanyaswara Co-operative Society. The society was started on 29th February 1912. It has a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,322, and deposits amount to Rs. 1,600. The reserve fund of the society amounts to about Rs. 1,700, of which Rs. 850 have been used for purchasing a building for the society. The society has been able to declare a dividend of 8per cent.

BASAVAPATNA. Sri Basaveswara Co-operative Society. Registered on 11th January 1912, the society has now a membership of 130. The paid up share capital comes to Rs. 6390 against the authorised capital of Rs. 20,000. The deposits amount to Rs. 1800 and reserve fund to Rs. 1798. The society has distributed dividends at 10 per cent.

HOLE-NARASIPUR. Lakshminarasimha Co-operative Society. The Society was started on 1st July 1912 with an authorised capital of Rs. 30,000, of which Rs. 18,848 were paid up till the end of March 1924. Fixed deposits both from members and non-members come to Rs. 8,200 and current deposits to Rs. 11,000. Though the amount of loans recovered during the year viz., Rs. 13,179 ~~were~~ was more than the amount of loans issued, the amount of loans outstanding comes to Rs. 37,611. It is seen that no suits have been filed so far during the year and that 7 suits are to be filed for a sum of Rs. 6000. This should be expedited. The reserve fund of the society is Rs. 9712, more than half of which has been invested in State Loan Bonds, Provincial Bank shares, purchase of a building &c. Dividend declared for - 1922-23 was 6 per cent.

The membership of the society is 342 and this is in itself an index of the popularity of the institution.

The V. A. Co-operative Society. This society, which had gone out of working, is stated to have been revived from 6th September 1923. Share capital paid up amounts to Rs.4535

against the nominal capital of Rs. 5000. The deposits are poor, being only about Rs. 700. No suits are pending, but 4 decrees are stated to be pending for 4 years. This is not satisfactory. The Assistant Registrar should move the Revenue Authorities and see that the decrees are executed without further delay.

HASSAN. The Hassan Co-operative Society. This society was formed in 1908 by amalgamating 3 smaller societies which existed before and which were not working satisfactorily. It has jurisdiction over the Hassan town and all villages within a radius of 5 miles from it.

There are 487 members and the share amounts paid up by them come to Rs. 32,024. The society has attracted a fixed deposit of Rs. 9195 and a current deposit of Rs. 9698, The reserve fund of the Society amounts to Rs. 7948.

The loans outstanding amount to Rs. 47,180 of which Rs. 16586 are overdue. This is very large, but I was told that a special committee has been appointed to concert measures for the recovery of the overdue arrears.

19 decrees were said to be pending from 1917-18, most of them in the Hassan Taluk. I made enquiries about these in the Taluk Office, but found from the list of pending decrees that no decree of 1917-18 is pending there.

On the whole the Society has been doing very good work, under the guidance of its President Mr. H.V.Rangaswami.

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VETERINARY.

SAKLESPUR. Veterinary Dispensary. The dispensary is located in a portion of the Musafirkhana and the accommodation is quite insufficient. There is no provision for inpatients and the breeding bull is kept in a shabby shed. The question of providing a suitable building for the dispensary requires early attention by the officers of the Department.

The average daily attendance is about 10. 300 castrations have been done so far in the current year, the number for the whole of the last year being 1000.

The dispensary has a shoeing section and the number of cases of horse shoeing come to nearly 4 or 5 a month.

There are two breeding bulls in the dispensary, of which one is a travelling bull. There had been 27 coverings by the stationary bull during the year, against 40 for the whole of last year. There have been only 2 coverings by the travelling bull since July last.

No fee is charged except for shoeing horses and coverings of breeding bull. The levy of a small fee has already been suggested by me.

HASSAN. Veterinary Dispensary. The Veterinary Assistant Inspector was absent on the date of inspection owing to illness and the salustry was attending to the cases. The daily attendance in the dispensary is 25 to 30. The number of castrations performed during the year is 384 and no fee is charged for this or other treatment.

There is a breeding bull as also a ♂ buffalo. The coverings during the year number 93 by the bull and 50 by the buffalo. A rupee is charged for a covering as elsewhere.

The grounds of the dispensary are well kept and the exterior also presents a good appearance.

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REVENUE.

SAKLESPUR. Taluk Office. The collection in the Taluk is good, being 95 per cent of the demand.

The number of pending darkhasts viz., 301, is very heavy

and

and must be reduced. The disposals are not keeping pace with new applications, gomal land darkhasts contributing largely to the arrears. I examined the Register of dharkasts and ~~examined~~ found that too many cases were pending for months with the Sheikdars. The issue of routine reminders in such cases will bring about no improvement, and I instructed the Amildar to make it a point to go to the respective villages, call for the records and get the needful reports drawn up on the spot. The Sub Division Officer told me that he has issued a circular enjoining on Sheikdars to bring their registers of pending darkhasts and other papers monthly to him for scrutiny and issue of necessary instructions for speedy disposal.

The delay in the disposal of darkhasts for unassessed waste lands in partly due to the time taken up in getting sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. The necessity for such sanction should be examined in the Secretariat.

Sandal damage cases are being enquired into and disposed of by the Amildar. The authority for this is not clear and the Secretariat will examine the question. Of two such cases dealt with one has been disposed of and the other is pending since 14th October 1922, the delay having been due to wrong person having been served with notice. The mistake is stated to have been discovered only recently and fresh notice to the proper person issued since.

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Sub Division Office. I examined the business statement for the quarter ending March 1924. The work of the office is light, ~~and the Sub Division Officer has disposed of 35 papers during the quarter.~~ The current register is not properly posted and consequently the arrear list shows papers which have been disposed of as still pending. In reviewing the statement for the last quarter the Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions for the Sub Division Officer taking with

him lists of pending papers according to his office registors during his inspections of Taluk Offices to verify if the cases are really pending and also to expedite their disposal. In this way it is proposed to rectify the omissions in the current register, so that the business statement prepared may exhibit the real pendency.

ARAKALGUD. Taluk Office. The collection work in the taluk is not satisfactory, being only 50 per cent of the khist up to the end of April. The Amildar who is a new man promised t o show better work after the pressure of work in connection with Jamabandi was over.

The darkhast work also admits of improvement. Some old cases are pending either with sheikdars or in the office, only a few pending with higher officers. In Mallipatna Hobli, an application received on 24th September 1923 is pending in the office though the report called for from the Sheikdar was received on 29th November 1923. In the Kasba Hobli, an application for grant of a few acres of land for a temple is pending from May 1919. It was stated that the records were submitted to the Sub Division Officer in May 1920 for sanction and that they have not been received back in spite of 5 reminders. A nirsardi darkhast application presented on 26th December 1921, which was pending in the Survey Department for some time, was referred to the Executive Engineer so far back as 30th March 1923 and is still with him. In Konanur Hobli, an application for a kharab katte presented on 16th November 1920 is stated to be pending with the Sub Division Officer, having been submitted to him on 25th May 1923. In Ramanathpur hobli, a case in which personal enquiry by Amildar was ordered on 10th October 1923 is still pending and no action has been taken. The register of darkhasts bear no sign of scrutiny by the Amildar or other higher officers. The Sub Division Officer should be

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directed to dispose of early the cases pending in his office and also take steps to see that the other pending cases are disposed of without further delay.

The excise collections in the taluk are up-to-date and there are no old arrears due.

HASSAN. Deputy Commissioner's Office. The Amad Register, which is not prescribed by the rules under the Disposal Number System, is continued to be maintained for entering all the papers received in the Office. The Deputy Commissioner explained that the register is kept as an aid to work and as it will facilitate the tracing of references.

The current register did not appear to be properly maintained. The Deputy Commissioner himself stated that the postings are not up-to-date and that the pendency as exhibited in the registers was not really correct, since many of the papers disposed of are not shown as such. I examined the Petition Current Register and found the following among others shown as pending:-

(i) Current No. 113/21-22 dated 6th August 1921 re: loss of lives by the carelessness of a ferryman at Madapura on 24-7-21.

Report was called for in the matter from the Sub Division Officer, District Superintendent of Police and Amildar on 6th August 1921, but no report has been shown as having been received.

(ii) Petition No. 151/21 dated 23-8-21. No progress noted.

(iii)	"	No. 172/	"	2-9-21	Report called for, but no further progress.
(iv)	"	No. 191	"	10-9-21	-do-
(v)	"	No. 269	"	24-10-21	-do-
(vi)	"	No. 284	"	26-10-21	-do-

The Deputy Commissioner explained that in many of such cases the replies should have been received and entered in the General Current Register and disposed of, without counter-

counter-marking in the Petition Current Register. It was also stated that in other cases reports have been called in matters which are within the cognisance of the subordinate officers and that they must have taken the needful action and filed the papers without sending the reports called for. The entries in the registers, however, show that a very large number of old papers are pending. The Deputy Commissioner stated that he is taking steps to have the register entries brought up-to-date, by taking lists of pending papers with him to the subordinate offices during his tours and ascertaining if the cases have been disposed of.

Petition current No. 302 dated 5th November 1921 re: grant of a survey number for upset price was stated to have been sent to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction, as such sanction is necessary under a recent rules for grant of lands for an upset price except in the case of the depressed and landless classes. I am of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner should have powers of sanction in such cases at least up to a certain limit.

The number of Co-operative decrees pending in the District on 1st April 1924 was 240, of which nearly half was pending in the Arsikere and Arakalgud taluks, with 62 and 61 respectively in each. Hassan Taluk came next with 41 decrees. Of the decrees pending in these taluks 6, 10 and 4 decrees respectively in each were pending for 3 years, and 3, 4 and 22 decrees for 2 years. This is very unsatisfactory and steps should be taken to reduce the number. The employment of Special Sheikdars for getting through the work has been suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the arrangement will work better as the new man will necessarily have to take the assistance of the permanent shekdar. There is also a proposal to grant a bonus to the existing shekdars for every decree executed, to serve as an incentive to prompt execution. Government intend to give a trial to both these measures for a time and watch the result.

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The number of appeal cases pending with the Deputy Commissioner was 11. Appeal papers are received by himself at the petition time and at no other time.

The allotment for Land Improvement Loans during the year was Rs. 7000, of which Rs. 4000 were stated to have been withdrawn, leaving Rs. 3000. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2500 have been granted. The loans in arrears amount to about Rs. 5481, of which Rs. 4900 relate to the past year and the balance to tho current year. No check register is maintained in the office in respect of loans sanctioned by the Amildar and cases of default can be checked by the Deputy Commissioner only during local inspections. The Deputy Commissioner stated that the register which was being maintained before has been abolished. A register is maintained for noting repayments made in respect of loans granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

There is also no register kept to check recoveries made by Amildars towards loans granted by the Agricultural Department. It is necessary that a register like the one for Co-operative Decrees under execution should be maintained.

The revenue demand for the district for the current year including the arrears of previous years was 7,14,231 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,45,231 leaving a balance of Rs.169000 on 1st April 1924. The percentage of recoveries to demand comes to 76 per cent for the whole district.

Out of 24,651 acres of Amrit Mahal Kavals surrendered to the Revenue Department, 19673 acres have been phoded and 5441 acres sold for a sum of Rs. 86,898. The average price fetched per acre comes to Rs. 16, the highest price realised being about Rs. 100 per acre in respect of 96 acres.

There was no pendency in the Judicial Branch, all the 25 appeals, 20 revision cases and 2 original cases filed before the District Magistrate during the year having been disposed of

There have been frequent changes among the Magistrates of the Sub Division Courts and this accounts for the light work of the District Magistrate.

The number of gun license applications pending as shown in the register was so large as 1257. The Deputy Commissioner said that the number cannot be correct and that the cases should be checked locally and dispsed of cases eliminated. This should be attended to at once.

Out of 11 motor Diviers' licenses over a year old, renewal has been made only in 5 cases. The office has taken action to remind the parties in the other cases.

Sub Division Office, Hassan Sub Division. According to the business statement for the quarter ending 31st March 1924 the number of cases pending at the end of the quarter was 688, against 640 at the end of the previous quarter. Of these 119 cases are pending in the office and the others are pending in the subordinate, co-ordinate and higher offices. The number of currents pending for more than 6 months is 229 i.e. more than one third of the total number pending.

Sub Division Office, Hole-Narasipur Sub Division. The pendency is heaviest in this Sub Division. Out of 3246 currents for disposal during the quarter ending 31st March 1924, including 2614 pending at the beginning of the quarter, only 453 have been disposed of. The number pending on 1st April 1924 was 2793 of which 998 cases are pending for over 1 year and 1001 cases for over 2 years. If the figures are correct the situation calls for drastic action to reduce the heavy arrears.

The Deputy Commissioner called for lists of more than 1 year old cases in the Sub Divisions along with the arrear statement for the quarter ending March last, and in reviewing the statements in a long memo he has drawn attention to the heaviest pendency in this Sub Division. He has at the same

time remarked that the current registers not being entered up to date all over, it is likely that many of the cases disposed of have not been shown as such in the registers, thus contributing to a swollen figure showing arrears. He has also suggested that the Sub Division Officers should take lists of pending papers with them to the subordinate offices and verify whether all the cases shown as pending are really pending and if so, arrange for their early disposal.

Taluk Office. The revenue arrears of the previous year amount to Rs. 8067, and out of the current year's demand of Rs.29,907 only Rs. 60,472 remained to be recovered up to 3rd May 1924. Of the old arrears, remission lists are said to have been or are about to be submitted in respect of irrecoverable items amounting to about Rs. 4000.

The Darkhast work is also fairly up-to-date, the number of pending darkhasts of all classes being only 23.

The number of co-operative decrees pending on the date of my inspection was 37. The oldest is said to have been received on 25th January 1920. In this case sale has been held and the property knocked down to the Secretary of the Co-operative Society concerned. But the case is kept on pending as the acknowledgment for the amount of the decree called for from the Secretary has not been received yet. There is no necessity for this procedure after the property has been sold. I have examined the statement of pending decrees and found that action is being taken in respect of all, many of the decrees having been posted for sale in May and June 1924.

The number of Shanbhogui and Pateli records pending is 37. The pendency is large and must be reduced early.

No applications for gun licenses were stated to be pending, all those received having been sent to the Police for enquiry.

No separate register is maintained for entering these applications and showing the several stages of disposal.

POLICE.

SAKLESPUR. Police Inspector's Office. Out of 42 cases reported during the year, only 4 were pending with the Police. There were 10 A cases pending with the Magistrates, the oldest being 1 year and 1 month old.

The Crime Register is sometimes written by the Inspector's clerk. This is not correct. The Inspector should write the Register himself.

I found a large number of guns kept in the office, pending the disposal of applications for licenses or pending the receipt of orders for disposal of unclaimed guns by auction sale. Having been told that references regarding the latter were pending in the higher offices, I made enquiries in the Taluk Office and the District Magistrates' Office and found that the matter is still under correspondence. The Amildar Magistrate should be asked to trace the papers and see to their early disposal.

YESLURPET. The station has got 1 Daffedar and 6 constables. Out of 20 cases reported during the year, all have been disposed of, except 4 of which 2 are pending with the Magistrates and 2 with the Police. The daffedar told me that he has been at the place only for 3 months and that he has visited so many as 280 villages.

ARAKALGUD. Kasba Police Range Office. Out of 25 cases reported during the year, only 4 are pending with the Police. 14 are pending with the Magistrates, of which 9 are on A Report and 5 on B.

In the Crime Register of the Inspector all cases arising in the Taluk, as distinct from the cases in the Kasba range, are entered. The correctness of this procedure should be examined.

The property room was full of articles sent by the Magis-

trates

for disposal. It is not clear why Magistrates should send properties to the Police for disposal instead of disposing them of themselves. The District Magistrate will look into the matter and issue needful instructions.

KONANUR. Police Station. Of the cases reported in 1922-23, 5 are pending before Magistrate. Out of 17 cases reported this year, 9 are pending on A sheet. The constables did not appear neatly dressed and one of them was particularly bad.

HASSAN. Office of the District Superintendent of Police. Out of 334 cases reported during the year, 261 cases are pending disposal. 182 cases are before the Magistrates, 60 on A sheet and 102 on B sheet. The number pending with the Police is 99. The pendency before the Magistrates is too heavy and should be reduced. Out of 61 cases placed before Magistrates, 45 ended in conviction and 16 in acquittal.

Police Station. In the Hassan Kasba Range out of 23 cases reported during the year, 6 are pending with the Police. The number of cases pending with the Magistrates is 7, the oldest having been charge sheeted on 27th June 1923 before the Amildar Magistrate for an offence under Section 354, Indian Penal Code. Another case under Section 324 is pending before the same Magistrate from 10th November 1923. The Police Inspector was not able to give the facts of these cases.

Out of 47 cases reported in the Taluk Range, 10 cases are pending with the Police. 33 cases are pending with the Magistrates - 18 on A sheet and 15 on B.

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EXCISE / cobs.

SAKLESPUR. Excise Range Office. The T. T. Register showed a number of applications for trees as pending for from 5 to 6 months, challans not having been received from the Assistant Inspector. The Assistant Inspector on the other hand said that he had no

cases pending. This was pointed out to the District Excise Officer when I inspected his office at Hassan.

The bung wastage in the arrack depot was stated to be 2.5 against 1.25 allowed by the rules. The mutsaddi complained that the contractor had not disbursed his pay since July last.

HASSAN. District Excise Office. The arrears of Excise revenue due on 1st July 1923 was Rs. 22,960 and the demand for the current year up to the end of March 1924 was Rs. 4,66,385. Out of the total amount of Rs. 4,89,345 thus due, Rs. 4,33,545 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 55,800 of which Rs. 14,166 relate to old arrears.Rs. 4288 out of the old arrears are to be recovered from the defaulters who are now in the Tumkur and Kadur Districts and action is being taken there. A sum of Rs 2152 being irrecoverable, remission statements are under preparation. The balance, viz., Rs. 5554 has to be recovered in the Hassan District and I was told that a sum of Rs. 2479 has since been recovered but is pending adjustment. A large portion of the current arrears was also stated to have been recovered since.

There has been a fall in the number of date trees tapped and this was explained by the District Excise Officer as due to the grant of lands containing date groves for cultivation.

Ganja consumption is stated to be increasing. This should be checked.

The Crime Register contains entries of First Insformation Reports in all sorts of cases and no check is exercised before bringing on the cases into the Register. Out of 85 heinous cases and 234 cases of breaches of license conditions that had to be dealt with during the year, including pending cases of previous years, 55 heinous and 40 other cases remain pending. Out of the former 21 cases are pending before Magistrates and the remaining cases are pending with Range Inspectors for investigation.

REGISTRATION

SAKLESPUR. Sub Registrar's Office. The number of documents received up to the date of my inspection was 761 and 400 more are expected to come in during the remaining portion of the year. The number, which was above 1000 during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22, had gone so low as Rs. 800 last year owing to plague and other causes, but this year there is a possibility of the revival of the old figure.

Only two documents were pending registration viz., (i) a case of an impounded document awaiting recovery of excess fee and (2) a case under enquiry by the Sub Registrar.

The number of documents pending delivery to parties was large viz., 70, and the explanation of the Sub Registrar that documents are ready on the date notified but the parties come to take delivery only on Shandy days is not acceptable. An examination of the register showing documents copied and delivered showed that copying is not quick enough though there are 2 clerks and that there is delay in delivering also. There are documents of 1921 and 1922 remaining yet to be delivered. Of these steps have been taken only in 3 cases to notify the documents in the gazette with a view to their destruction.

[redacted]

HASSAN. Sub Registry Office. The number of documents registered up to 3rd May 1924 was 1870, against 2672 and 2634 respectively for the whole of the two previous years. There was no document pending registration. But there were 8 documents not yet copied and this was explained to be due to the large number of documents received on the two previous days. The number of documents pending delivery was large, viz., 88.

INCOME - TAX

SAKLESPUR. Office of the Collector of Income-tax. Out of 158 persons to whom notices were issued, 108 have been declared as not assessable. Assessment has been ordered in 32 cases and 18 cases are pending. As the year is drawing to a close, these pending cases should be disposed of early. Out of a demand of Rs. 2,529 for the current year Rs. 1529-8-0 were collected up to the date of my inspection.

I was told that the Amildar, Belur, has not sent the list of assessees for the current year inspite of reminders.

The Marwari assessees of the Belur Taluk have been assessed arbitrarily, as they failed to produce accounts before the Guzrathi Accountant when he went to Saklespur. The Accountant should have gone to Belur as requested by the assessees and examined their accounts.

HASSAN. Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax. Out of 32 cases in which notices issued were served during the year, returns were received in 24 cases. Returns are due only in 2 more cases, as the remaining cases are either transferred or struck off the file. 21 cases had been assessed up to 2nd May 1924 and 3 cases posted for account checking.

The demand for the current year, including the arrears of previous year, amounts to Rs. 8597-3-4 of which Rs. 4920-4-11 were collected up to the end of April 1924, leaving a balance of Rs. 3677-1-3.

F O R E S T

SAKLESPUR. The Forest Range Office is located in the upstair of a private building and the arrangement is hardly convenient. I was told that it is under contemplation to put up a separate building for the office.

HASSAN. District Forest Office. Out of the revenue budgetted for the District under the several items for the current year, viz., Rs. 37,805, a sum of Rs. 21,518-8-10 was realised up to the end of March 1924. The District Forest Officer expected to make up the balance by the close of the year.

Old arrears, some of them dating so far back as 1911-12, are still outstanding and they amount to Rs. 20,511-13-4. The two big amounts outstanding are (1) Rs. 10,187-1-3 due by Mr. Gundasetti on account of the value of sandalwood supplied during 1915-16 and (2) Rs. 5313-14-8 due from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, on account of plague shed materials supplied from 1911-12- to 1917-18. The District Forest Officer stated that the Deputy Commissioner Hassan District, has been taking action to recover the amount due from Mr. Gundasetti. Regarding the dues on account of shed materials the adjustment is stated to have been delayed, pending decision of the question as to who should bear the charges - the Government or the District Board. The matter has been pending long and requires early disposal. The question seems to have come up before Government once. The papers on the subject in the Secretariat may be put up and further action taken to have the arrears adjusted.

Mir Hamza Hussain

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

G. R. S. VI–G-32]

B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

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Section

File No. 49-24

Serial No. 2

O. M No. G 2897-947

Date of issue 18-10-24

To

Signed by Mr. H.V.J

The accompanying Govt. note of the first meeting of Council in the Kadu and Hassan Dts in April-May 1924 are forwarded for information and necessary action.

B. O.

for Secretary

To

The Secretaries to Govt
The Heads of Depts
The Dy Comrs of The Kadu
& the Hassan Dts
The Presidents of Kadu
& Hassan Dts
And the Special Officer, Coorg

TOUR NOTES OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL IN THE KADUR AND HASSAN DISTRICTS.

April and May 1924.

TOUR NOTES OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

April and May 1924.

KADUR DISTRICT.

PART I—Narrative of Tour, Offices Inspected, etc.

22ND APRIL 1924.

LEFT Bangalore at 7-15 A.M., on the 22nd April 1924 by the Poona Passenger train, and arrived at Kadur at 3-30 P.M.

Inspected the Bench Court, the Municipal Office and the Dispensary and from there went with the Deputy Commissioner and others to the Tangli sugar-cane field of Mr. Krishna Iyengar. There Mr. D. G. Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Director of Agriculture, showed me the growth of the Country and the Java varieties of sugar-cane side by side and explained how the latter variety is growing in popularity.

We then motored to Birur and inspected the Dispensary, the Hindu Girls' School and the Municipal Office, and at the latter place discussed some of the current Municipal problems, the most important being the remedial measures to be adopted to get over the annual deficits in the budget of the Municipal Council.

After finishing the inspections, left Birur at 8 P.M., and proceeded to Chikmagalur, which we reached at about 10 P.M. At the entrance we were met by the people of the Dandu Mukhi village who complained that the sources of water supply of the Basavanahalli tank had been cut off and that in consequence the tank which used to have a perennial supply of water had run dry. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner was drawn to this and he was asked to look into the matter at once.

23RD APRIL 1924.

On the 23rd morning, I went into the town with the Deputy Commissioner, the Municipal President and other gentlemen, both official and non-official. In the course of the inspection of the town, I also inspected the Agricultural Implement Depot, the Industrial School, the District Lock-up, the District Hospital, the Municipal Office and the District Board Office. At the latter, I discussed with the President and the Vice-President how best we can re-allocate the revenues between the District and Taluk Boards and the Village Panchayets, with particular reference to the proposals of Government under consideration. The Special First Class Magistrate's Court was also visited. In the evening, I visited the Sandal koti in company with the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer, and then attended the tea party given by the public of Chikmagalur in the Town Hall.

24TH APRIL 1924.

Next day the 24th, I inspected the new Water Works near Hirekolalu in company with the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the works, Mr. Hutcha Rao, explained the progress in the work so far, what remained to be done and how under the new arrangement there would be an adequate supply of pure water to the town. On our way back from the head works, we visited the filter bed and the service reservoir. The details of the work done and remaining to be done, the expenditure incurred so far and the savings expected are given in Part II of the Tour Notes.

Returning from the Water Works, we started for the Bababudan Hills. On our way I inspected the Dispensary, the Panchama School and the Hindustani Girls' School at Attigundi. We went to the Peeta at about 1-30 P.M., and then proceeded to Manikdhara. We returned to the Peeta at 4 P.M., and then went to Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao's Coffee Estate—the Hirekanmatt—where we were entertained at tea. We left the Hirekanmatt at 6 P.M., and returned to Chikmagalur at 7 P.M.

25TH APRIL 1924.

On the 25th morning, I took leave of the official and non-official gentlemen of Chikmagalur, and left for Saklespur *via* Belur, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar accompanying me up to Birur.

PART II—Details of Inspection.

JUDICIAL.

Bench Magistrates' Court, Kadur.

Out of 64 cases for disposal since July last, including the arrears of the past year, the Court disposed of 49 cases up to the date of the inspection, leaving 15 cases pending. Of these 14 were of the current year and only one of the previous year, the latter having been instituted on 7th May 1923. I went through the order sheet relating to this case, and found that the case was unnecessarily prolonged for some reason or other, most of the adjournments granted being such as could have been easily avoided. The adjournments noted below are of this description:—

(i) Three adjournments on account of the absence of one of the Magistrates forming the Bench.
(ii) One adjournment owing to the absence of both the Magistrates forming the Bench, though parties and witnesses were present.
(iii) One adjournment on the ground of 'other business' of Magistrates.
(iv) One adjournment on the ground that the Police Inspector had no references.
(v) Two adjournments on account of the absence of the Police Inspector.
(vi) Four adjournments on account of the absence of the Police Jamedar.
(vii) One adjournment owing to the absence of the Counsel for the accused.

Even after the case was closed and reserved for judgment for 7th April 1924, two more adjournments were given on account of the absence of one of the Magistrates.

The above adjournments show a lack of responsibility and sense of duty on the part of Magistrates and the Police. The District Magistrates should carefully examine the records of cases and weed out Magistrates who are not punctual and regular in attendance. They should also take on the Police side proper notice of the conduct of Police Officers who fail to attend the Courts on dates of hearing.

The Court does not maintain a separate circular Book for keeping all orders and circulars received from time to time, and the copies of orders, etc., are kept loose and disarranged. This leads to important orders being lost sight of. As an instance may be mentioned the case referred to above in which on the change of the Bench trying it, permission of the District Magistrate was asked for to the same Bench continuing the case until disposal, though such permission is not necessary under Standing Orders. The Court should open a Circular Book for placing all orders therein, with an index to facilitate ready reference.

Special First Class Magistrate's Court, Chikmagalur.

Mr. C. Narayanaswamy Naidu, newly appointed Special Second Grade Magistrate, has been in charge of the Court from November last. The institutions and disposals in this Court since July last are shown below:—

Cases	Pending from previous year	Filed during the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending
Regular cases ...	47	137	184	174	10
Miscellaneous. ...	33	147	180	166	14
Appeals ...	...	18	18	14	4

The total pendency on the date of inspection was 28 cases. The work of the Court is admittedly light, but still the average duration of cases has been high, the figures for the past three years being as noted below:—

1921-22	32·68
1922-23	71·1
1923-24	78·2

The Magistrate had to dispose of old pending cases and hence the average disposal is high. It is hoped that it will considerably go down in future.

Bench Court, Chikmagalur.

The Court, which had jurisdiction only over the town when it was established in 1915, has since been given jurisdiction over the whole taluk. There were 76 cases pending disposal on 1st July 1923 and 103 were instituted during the year, making a total of 179 cases for disposal. Out of these 132 were disposed of, leaving 47 cases pending.

MUNICIPAL.

Municipal Office, Kadur.

The Town Hall building in which the Office is located, though stated to have been constructed only 7 years ago, is full of cracks in the walls and in the floor. I was told that the building was got constructed, not through the Public Works Department, but by a local arrangement under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner. Whoever was responsible for this unsatisfactory work should be called to account. *The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to make an enquiry and submit a report for the orders of Government with the explanation of the persons responsible. The Municipal Council should at the same time take steps to have the repairs effected at a very early date to prevent possible damage.*

The income of the Municipal Council is Rs. 8,270 and the expenditure Rs. 7,770. The balance at the credit of the Municipality is about 24,000, of which Rs. 20,000 are deposited in the Government Savings Bank. Arrears of taxes amount to Rs. 1,506, including a sum of Rs. 350 out of previous years. Of this latter sum of Rs. 150 was stated to be irrecoverable. I was told the tax-rates are under revision this year.

Plans for drainage are being prepared and drains are constructed in the town. The work should be undertaken under a systematic approach and carried out in instalments every year as funds permit. It was suggested to consider the question to have a town survey made by the Survey Department.

The Local Audit Officer recently audited the accounts of the Municipality for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23. No previous audit note was pending for settlement.

Municipal Office, Birur.

The income of the Birur Municipal Council amounts to Rs. 7,470, of which Rs. 2,000 are deposited in the Government Treasury and Rs. 5,370 in the Savings Bank. The Municipal Council is stated to be having a deficit budget for the current year and a deficit amounting to Rs. 500. The arrears of taxes amount to Rs. 4,300, of which Rs. 300 relate to previous years. The Municipal Council should take steps to recover the arrears by coercive measures and should also see to improve their revenues by revising the rates of house-tax, etc. It was represented that the recent order of Government by which the Local Fund Department are not to give over the proceeds of the Entertainment Duty to the Municipal Council as hitherto has resulted in a loss to the Municipality and that the old arrangement should be revived. It was also stated that the establishment of a separate cattle pound by the Municipality would solve the question. *The Municipal Council should consider the matter again and if necessary, make a reference to the Deputy Commissioner for having the Government Order revised.*

Town Municipal Council, Chikmagalur.

The annual income of the Municipal Council is about Rs. 44,000, the main sources of revenue being octroi and house-tax, which between them fetch about Rs. 37,000. The annual expenditure comes to about Rs. 39,000.

There are heavy arrears to be recovered amounting to Rs. 18,790. It was represented that recoveries have been better these two years, that active steps are

being taken for the recovery and that remission to the extent of Rs. 2,000 has been recommended in irrecoverable cases.

In connection with the arrears, I was told that such institutions as the Veerasaiva Hostel are taxed for house-tax and that in cases of non-payment coercive steps are being taken by the Municipality. Such educational institutions should, in my opinion, be regarded as charitable institutions and exempted from payment of house-tax. The Municipal Council may consider this aspect of the question and see if they cannot grant exemptions in such cases.

The accounts of the Municipality were audited by an auditor of the Comptroller's Office two months back, and his note of objections, etc., has been handed over to the President. I went through the audit note, which among other things, mentions prominently the discrepancies in respect of house-taxexisting between the Demand Register and the Assessment List and also the existence of pencil entries below ink entries in the latter, rendering it doubtful in such cases, in the absence of attestation of officers responsible for the alteration as to which figure is correct. In view of the existence of such discrepancies, the levy of the new rates will be open to objection, and it is necessary that they should be rectified without delay. I discussed the question with the President and also the Deputy Commissioner, and impressed on the former the necessity to have the work of rectification taken in hand immediately and get it completed before the end of the current official year. *The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to ascertain and report the progress made for the information of Government.*

Town Inspection.

There has been no improvement in the condition of the town since my last visit in 1919. There are no drains in many parts of the town, particularly so in roads newly opened out. The result has been stagnation of drainage water here and there, especially where water taps exist, the water soaking into the ground round about and forming pools. *The Municipal Council should take steps to have a drainage scheme prepared early and work it out by instalments as funds permit.*

The condition of roads in the town is anything but satisfactory, and there has been much deterioration as compared with what it was before. The mileage within Municipal limits is 21 miles and the allotment per mile for ordinary repairs is Rs. 80 and for special repairs Rs. 300. The allotment for this in the current year is Rs. 4,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent up to the end of March last. *The Municipal Council should see to the restoration of the roads to their former condition.*

The necessity to widen a section of the Bazaar Road which is narrow was urged by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao. The question is stated to have been raised previously and funds ordered to be provided for the work, but nothing has been done in the matter. *The Revenue Secretariat should trace and put up the previous references on the subject with a view to the matter being pursued.*

The Barr Line people complained that the place used at present for the deposit of night soil is too near to their lines, with the result that the whole atmosphere around is contaminated. The Municipal President stated that another place at some distance from the present has been selected for the purpose and that the inconvenience complained of would be removed shortly.

The opening out of a road parallel to the Barr Lines is a necessity, and the *Municipal Council should, if possible, provide for the work at an early date.*

It was brought to my notice that Mr. Sundaram Iyer, Pleader, has put up a compound wall to his house near the Post Office without leaving a margin, inspite of the order of Government passed on the subject a few years ago. The Municipal Council is stated to have since granted a license for the work on the strength of a decision of the Chief Court in regard to the legality of the bye-law requiring the leaving of road margin. The procedure adopted in the case does not appear to be correct. The Municipality should have obtained permission of Government before granting license.

Water Supply to the Town.

Out of the estimate for Rs. 2,53,478 sanctioned for improving the water supply to the town, a sum of Rs. 80,375 has been expended so far, the items of work completed being the filter beds and service reservoir and the delivery main except for a length of 5,000 ft. Earth work excavation is complete up to the head works and the laying of pipes for this length is expected to be finished by the end of May. The other works remaining to be done are (i) the construction of the head works and (ii) distribution. The head works are to consist of a small masonry bridge across the Vagai river and are already started. They are also expected to be finished by the end of May. As regards distribution, the work is stated to have been delayed for want of materials. These have recently been got from England and the work begun. This is the only chief work which remains to be done and it will take time for completion. It is expected to be finished by the end of this calendar year.

As the filter beds and service reservoir were complete long ago, filtered water is being supplied to the town for the past 8 months. For want of sufficient quantity of water at the old head works, unfiltered water is now and then let into the distribution mains from the old channel to make up for the deficiency in the supply of filtered water. In view of the progress now being made, this inconvenience will cease by the end of December next.

Mr. Bloore explained to me that the original estimates for the works have since been revised under the several heads and that a saving of Rs. 30,000 on the whole is expected. Making allowance for tools and plant charges to the extent of Rs. 20,000 not provided for in the estimate, the net savings will work out to Rs. 10,000, at least.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Taluk Board Office, Kadur.

There were 7 meetings of the Board during the year, one of which was a special meeting for considering the question of the levy of education cess. The meetings are fairly well attended, and I was told that there was no failure of a meeting for want of quorum.

Register showing abstract estimates of Revenue and Receipts Form 24-A is not maintained, and contributions made by the District Board from time to time are entered only in the Cash Book. There is no means of knowing, except by working through the entries in the Cash Book, what amounts have been contributed up to a certain date. The President of the Taluk Board should see that all the registers prescribed by the rules are maintained.

The progress of well and other works in the taluk does not seem to be quite satisfactory. The pending works are 10 well works, 5 school building works and 3 other works. All the well works are old works pending for 2 to 6 years, four of the works relating to 1918. All the school works are pending since 1917. Some of the well works were stated to have been completed, except the parapet walls. There is considerable scope for improvement in regard to these works, and the Vice-President should take steps to see that all old works are either completed or the estimates closed, as there is no object in keeping estimates which are unworkable in regard to which the villagers are not keen.

There are 13 Village Panchayets in the taluk. There are arrears in every Panchayet, the amount in each Panchayet ranging from Rs. 450 to 1,500. Steps should be taken to recover the arrears at an early date and in cases of irrecoverable arrears to apply for sanction to their remission.

The work of the Vaccinators is not reported to the Taluk Board. The Chief Sanitary Inspector only supervises their work against the orders of the Government. The control over Vaccinators who are paid from Taluk Funds has been transferred to Taluk Board, and they must be in touch with the work of the Vaccinators. The President of the Taluk Board said that he has since issued a circular concerning the submission of progress reports to the Taluk Board.

District Board Office, Chikmagalur.

The Board was reconstituted in March 1922 and consists of 5 *ex-officio*, 20 elected and 5 nominated members. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao is the elected Vice-President of the Board. The meetings of the Board are well attended, and there has been no failure of a meeting for want of quorum.

The normal income of the District Board for 1923-24 amounts to Rs. 50,196 and the normal expenditure to Rs. 50,894 resulting in a deficit of about 700. With a deficit budget it will not be possible for the Board to meet the expenditure on the District Services and also contribute adequate sums to the Taluk Boards. The improvement of the finances of the Board is an urgent necessity, and *the District Board should consider and formulate proposals to increase their income.*

It was brought to my notice by the President and Vice-President that the pay of the Head Clerk of the District Board Office is only Rs. 40, while it is Rs. 77 in other District Board Offices and that the present incumbent, who was drawing higher pay before, has now been allowed only Rs. 40, the pay fixed for the post. The case of the official referred to is no doubt a hard one, but the question of increasing the pay of the post depends upon the finances of the District Board, and if the Board can suggest ways and means to meet the extra cost, *proposals may be sent up for the orders of the Government.*

A relieving compounder is maintained in the District Hospital, Chikmagalur, the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 300 per annum being met by the District Board. The finances of the District Board do not permit of the entertainment of such reserve hands, and the question of doing away with the post may be considered by the District Board.

It was found that the cost of plague serum and other medicines supplied to the Chief Sanitary Inspector is being charged to the District Board. This does not appear to be regular. *The matter may be examined by the Secretariat.*

I was told that the Irrigation Cess budget is required to be prepared in the District Board Office. *The authority for this procedure may be examined in the Secretariat, and a note on the subject put up for orders.*

MEDICAL.

Local Fund Dispensary, Kadur.

The daily average attendance in the dispensary is about 50, the prevailing diseases being Malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery and bronchial catarrh. There is a fall in attendance for the past one year, when the figure was nearly 150 and about 70 six months ago. *The Senior Surgeon will be asked to examine the causes for this decrease and satisfy himself that it is not due to the unpopularity of the institution.*

There is provision for in-patients in the dispensary, but no in-patients are being admitted, and this was explained to be due to want of funds for meeting dietary charges, etc., of patients, as only Rs. 4 per month are allowed for expenditure on contingencies and dietary charges and as hardly any money is left after meeting contingencies. This is quite unsatisfactory; the same allotment is made to other dispensaries and they do admit in-patients, two or three every month. *The Senior Surgeon will look into this matter.*

The supply of medicine to the dispensary was stated to have been made in May last. There is only one midwife for the town and mofussil, and the number of cases attended by her was 14 in February, 11 in March, and only 4 in April.

The dispensary building is in a state of disrepair, and requires early attention. The Executive Engineer said that the work would be taken up shortly.

Local Fund Dispensary, Birur.

The daily average attendance is 50, the diseases generally treated being Malaria and skin diseases.

The supply of medicine to the dispensary was stated to have been received in March last.

There is an in-patient ward, but there were no in-patients. The ward is not kept in a tidy condition.

The Dispensary for dirty has no compound wall. *Steps should be taken to construct one at an early date.*

District Hospital, Chikkagalur.

Mr. D. S. Puttaiah, Surgeon, is in charge of the hospital, and the Lady Assistant is Mrs. Rozario. There are 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 1 Medical Graduate attached to the hospital.

The amalgamation of the Female Dispensary with the District Hospital was effected in November 1923, but the arrangements made for the separate dispensing of medicine are by no means satisfactory. There is a single window for women, and medicines are dispensed to men and women, though at different windows. Since the amalgamation has resulted in the reduction of compounders, arrangements could be made to dispense medicine for women separately as there is a separate window for the purpose. I instructed the Surgeon in charge to do so as early, since I warn that there is already a large number of Musalman ladies as well as Gowghosha ladies.

The daily average attendance is 160 to 170, the figures for the three years being as follows:—

1921	..	..	..	...	... 161·13
1922	..	..	..	..	.. 168·71
1923	..	...	...	..	.. 197·85

Malaria, respiratory diseases, worms and skin diseases are the prevailing diseases treated in the hospital.

The number of operations performed in 1923 was 558, the number up to March 1924 being 146. The operation theatre is an old fashioned structure not suitable for the purpose. For one thing, it is too close to the road and the dust and the disturbances, and it is a real task for the Surgeon to keep the flies away while performing operations. There are no ventilators and the lighting is poor. The situation of the windows admits of cross ventilation, but if the windows are closed, light and air will be obstructed. *The hospital should be removed to a healthy site as early as possible.*

The number of patients in the hospital on the date of inspection was 70. The accommodation is inadequate in the wards. I found the walls of the wards, which are built of mud, damaged at the bottom to a height of one or two feet, and the damage was being repaired. The soiled portion of the walls cannot be properly cleaned unless the walls are plastered up to a certain height or provided with dados. *Steps should be taken to remedy the defect.*

The other defects that were brought to my notice are:—

(1) The supply of drinking and cooking water is inadequate. The present supply is from a well in the hospital premises, and it was explained to me that the water in the well is brackish.

(2) The beds are the old fashioned wood-stands by decent spring cots.

(3) Additional staff in the shape of an extra nurse, a couple of ward boys, an extra cook and an extra cow tender to the Surgeon's Quarters.

The Superintendent of Hospitals should be invited to consider these requirements and take necessary action.

I was much impressed with the state of the hospital. The grounds are well laid out and it was explained that the shabby condition of the grounds was due to the want of a compound wall. A compound wall should be given as early as possible.

The Senior Surgeon has served the institution so far back as 21st November 1922, and has not visited it since.

ATTIGUNDI.

There is a Malnad Improvement Dispensary at Attigundi, but it is badly in need of a building. Till recently it is stated to have been located in a private building which is now under repairs. At present the dispensary is located in a portion of the Police Station building. *The construction of a building for the dispensary and quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is a very urgent necessity.*

The dispensary serves the neighbouring villages and estates. The daily attendance is about 6, and the number attended on the date of inspection was 3. The prevailing disease is Malaria. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon does not distribute quinine.

EDUCATION.

PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOL, BIRUR.

The school consists of the 3 primary classes, with a total strength of 127 girls, of whom 20 are Brahmins, 22 Vaisyas, 65 Lingayets and 15 others. The Head Mistress K. Bhagirathamma has passed the S. S. L. C. Examination and is doing good work.

The school is located in a low building without adequate light and ventilation. *It is for the local public of Birur to provide the school early with a suitable building.*

The Mahomedan residents of Birur represented the need for a suitable building for the Hindustani School and suggested that the Sayarkatte building may be got repaired at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 and handed over to the school. *The suggestion will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for doing the needful in consultation with the Municipal Council.*

(i) INCOMPLETE MIDDLE HINDUSTANI SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

The strength of this school is 103 in the primary section, and 21 in the middle school classes. The school will shortly be converted into a complete middle school.

Fourteen students have appeared for the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination this year against 9 last year.

(ii) PANCHAMA BOARDING SCHOOL.

The school is accommodated in a private building on a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem. Out of 52 boys in the school, 31 are boarders, and the cost per head is said to work out to Rs. 7 per month.

I was told that boys have classes both in the morning and in the afternoon. This is in accordance with the orders recently passed. We must watch and see how this arrangement will work, as the time for study is shorter than in other schools.

(iii) ZENANA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The school building and the compound attached to it are kept in a very dirty condition. When I visited the building I found bullocks tethered in the verandah.

When I inspected the town in 1919, I suggested that the building now used as witness shed for the Munsiff's Court may be handed over to the Education Department, a separate witness shed being constructed in the compound of the Munsiff's Court. Effect has not been given to the suggestion. *The question may be taken up now by the Secretariat, and previous papers, if any, on the subject may be put up for orders.*

(iv) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The school is held in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 50. The number of boys in the school is 57, of whom 32 are learning carpentry, 14 smithy, and the rest rattan work. Panchamas form nearly half the strength of the school, their number being 25. Scholarships at Rs. 4, 5 and 6 are allowed to Panchamas and at Rs. 1—8—0, 2 and 3 for others.

(v) Veerasaiva Hostel.

The building is constructed by private capital, the foundation stone having been laid by His Highness the Maharaja in 1917. It provides accommodation for [illegible] boarders, and the premises are kept in good condition. The rooms provided for [illegible] is well suited for a hostel.

(vi) Government Hostel.

The building is providing for 26 students. The flooring of the [illegible] stone and cement. There is no compound wall to the building. The [illegible] are constructed apart from the kitchen block. *It is desirable that [illegible] each other, to prevent exposure when boys are [illegible].*

Grant-in-aid Panchama School, Attigundi.

The number of boys in the school is 10, of whom 6 were present on the date of my visit. All of them are in the infant class.

Hindustani Primary Boys' School.

The strength of the school is 25, and 9 were present on the date of my visit. [illegible] are in the primary classes and 2 boys are studying for Lower Secondary Examination.

The infant class is divided into 3, instead of 2 classes, and boys are kept in [illegible]. This is said to be done under orders. *The matter should be [illegible] classes rearranged as per rules.*

The strength of boys in the several classes is very long, and this is partly due to [illegible] granted periodically, because of the Inspector not coming up to time. Poor boys should not await the Inspector's visit, and the attendance should be given when they are due by the Head Master himself, even though the inspectors are not present at the time. The Inspector-General of Education should be asked to issue the necessary circular with a view to prevent stagnation of boys in the classes on the ground referred to.

Hindustani Girls' School.

The number on the roll is 20, and the attendance when I visited was 17. There are [illegible] primary classes. I examined the girls of the highest class in reading and arithmetic, and found their progress good. The school seems to be [illegible] satisfactory condition.

Primary Boys' School, Kartikere.

The school building is situated on the road side, and has 4 primary classes. [illegible] strength is 130 boys, of whom 18 were present on the date of inspection. There is only one teacher for all the classes. *Another teacher is a necessity.*

AGRICULTURE.

Implement and Seed Depot, Chikmagalur.

Seventy ploughs of different kinds were sold since July last, of which 4 were [illegible] the rest to Co-operative Societies. The new Mysore Ploughs are proving [illegible]. The Krishak Company is selling ploughs and ploughshares at very [illegible] rates, having ordered tools and buying iron from the Bhadravati works. *The cost of these ploughs prepared at the Iron Works is well worth consideration.*

One sugar-cane mill—Nahan—was sold during the year. Here again the Krishak Company is said to be selling sugar-cane mills manufactured out of Bhadravati iron at Rs. 180 against Rs. 280 of Nahan. Of the seeds sold in the Depot during the year, 1,099 seers were of Halubbalu paddy, 370 seers of sunnhemp seeds and 1,809 seers of 1122 Rape, besides other seeds sold in small quantities. In addition, 74, 50 and 80 seers, respectively, of each of the said seeds were sold through Co-operative Societies.

An examination of the sale registers showed that some sales of seeds are effected by private negotiations through the depot. Under this arrangement applicants for seeds are referred to private owners possessing the stuff, who supply the same to them, and sales are shown in the accounts as having been made through the depot. There are no returns received from such private persons showing the periodical sales, with the result that it is not possible to say if the figures showing the sales made are correct. It is desirable to prescribe some form of return, or at least the sending to the depot of the duplicate receipt in each case of sale. *The Director of Agriculture will be asked to consider this suggestion.*

After all, the sales in the depot are not much, and on some days they are almost negligible. The sales effected through Co-operative Societies are very poor, and there is much scope for improvement in this direction.

Eighty-nine demonstrations were held during the year, of which 67 were ploughing demonstrations, 3 cultivating and 19 jaggery boiling.

(ii) Manure Depot.

A large portion of the sales made is through private negotiations, being 269 tons and 48 maunds, while the quantities sold directly from the depot and through Co-operative Societies are respectively 7 tons and 35 maunds and 24 maunds. Groundnut oil cake has commanded the largest sale. The utilisation of Co-operative Societies for the sale of these manures should be more largely resorted to.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies should pay particular attention during his inspections to the work done by the societies in popularising manures, seeds, etc.

The total realisations up to 23rd April 1924 from both the depots were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
By sale of implements	866	2	3
By sale of seeds	828	5	5
By sale of oil cake	1,755	14	2

(iii) Veterinary Hospital.

The Hospital serves three taluks Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudgere. The Officer in charge is Mr. N. Krishna Iyengar, who has been there for the past 3½ years. The institution seems to be fairly popular, and the hospital premises are kept in a very tidy condition.

The total number of cases treated up to the end of March last was 5,007, against 5,030 for the corresponding period last year. This gives an average of 17 cases per day. The number of castrations performed was 1,116.

The Inspector toured for 159 days from 1st July 1923 to end of March 1924. The number of inoculations for rinderpest performed during the year in the area was 7,366, of which 2,211 were made by the Veterinary Inspector, and the rest by the Mobile Corps Inspector.

There is a breeding bull kept at the hospital for coverings at the headquarters. The number of coverings till the end of March was 79, against 88 for the corresponding period last year.

The only sources of income for the hospital are the receipts from shoeing of horses and breeding bull coverings. The institution is fairly well resorted to by cattle owners, and it is time enough to think of charging a small fee for treatment. At any rate, there is no excuse for doing castration without fee, and the owners of animals may well be charged for this. *The Director of Agriculture will be asked to consider these suggestions and furnish his views to Government.*

PRISONS.

District Lock-up, Chikmagalur.

There were four prisoners confined in the Lock-up on the date of my inspection. Of these, two were under-trials and two were convicts. No ticket had been

issued to any of them as required by the Lock-up Manual and the Standing Circulars. The Lock-up Officer should be asked to make it a point to issue tickets soon after the admission of the prisoners.

The grounds are kept clean. But apparently for want of water no vegetable garden is raised. A well in the compound, which was in use formerly, has now been filled up, and if this had not been done, there would have been no difficulty in water for purposes of a garden. *When and under whose orders the well was filled up should be enquired into by the Inspector-General of Prisons and reported to the Government with his opinion as to why it should not be restored.*

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement has not yet made much headway in the District, though the number of Societies increased from 83 in 1921-22 to 1[illegible] in 1922-23. There is much scope for further increase of the number, particularly of Societies being work of distributing agricultural implements, seeds and manure.

The number of suits for disposal during the year was 80, of which 38 have been disposed of, leaving 42 pending. The number of decrees pending is 243, only 53 having been executed since 1st July 1923. *The number is very large, and early steps should be taken to liquidate the pending decrees.*

LAND REVENUE.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,84,626 up to the end of March 1924, including the previous year's arrears, a sum of Rs. 3,71,854 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,772. The arrears are heavy, and the collection does not seem to have proceeded briskly in the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur.

A perusal of the business statistics of the Deputy Commissioner's Office for the quarter ending 31st March 1923 showed that pendency had decreased in all the branches as compared with the previous quarters.

Inspection of offices, etc., by the Deputy Commissioner seems to have proceeded fairly well during the year, except in regard to Criminal Courts and Sub-Division Offices. Out of 19 criminal courts to be inspected only three have been inspected so far, and there yet remain 16 courts to be inspected. None of the two Sub-Division Offices has been inspected yet.

INCOME-TAX.

Out of the 125 Cases D Notices issued up to the 25th April 1924 by the Deputy Commissioner, 28 cases have been assessed for an income-tax of Rs. 7487-15-0. A sum of Rs. 6338-1-2 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1149-13-10. The number of cases yet to be assessed requires early disposal as the year is drawing to a close. Steps should also be taken to recover the balance at early date.

The work of the Sub-Division Office appeared on the whole to be satisfactory.

MILITARY.

CHIKMAGALUR.

It was represented that the houses constructed for the Barr Sepoys [illegible] are in bad condition, that the roofs are all leaky and that the buildings [illegible] need of repairs and extension. *The Chief Commandant may be requested to look into the matter.*

HASSAN DISTRICT

PART I.—Narrative of tour, Offices inspected, etc.

25TH APRIL 1924.

Leaving Chikmagalur in the morning, I reached Belur at 9 A.M., after inspecting the Primary School at Kartikere on the way. At the travellers' bungalow the Municipal Councillors and other residents of the place met me and made representations about certain matters affecting their town. The Sub-Division Officer, Saklespur, the Executive Engineer and others joined me at Belur, and we all left for Saklespur at about 9-30 A.M. On our way we stopped at Arehalli for about 2 hours and I inspected the Local Fund Dispensary, the Hindustani Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Hindu Boys' School. I also made enquiries about the working of the Village Panchayet, which seems to be in a dormant condition. We left Arehalli at about 1-45 P.M., and reached Saklespur before 2-30 P.M., the road intervening being kept in excellent condition. The Municipal Councillors of the Saklespur Town Municipal Council received me at the Municipal Office, and after conversing with them for a few minutes, I proceeded to the travellers' bungalow.

In the evening Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education, who was touring in the District, joined me, and we visited the Veerasaiva Hostel building under construction, and then had a stroll over the grounds towards the Manjarabad side.

On the 26th morning, I left with the Inspector-General of Education, the Sub-Division Officer, the Executive Engineer and other officers and also the Municipal Councillors for the inspection of the town. While inspecting the town, I inspected also the Local Fund Dispensary (including the new Maternity building), the Sub-Registrar's Office, the Excise Range Office, the Veterinary Dispensary, the Police Station, the Taluk Board Office and the Amildar's Office. The educational institutions were closed for the vacation, but I visited some of the school buildings, and made enquiries about the accommodation, strength of the schools, etc.

In the evening I was entertained at a tea party by Mr. Malali Venkataramiah at his residence and again at the travellers' bungalow by the citizens of Saklespur. I inspected the Sub-Division Office in the evening before returning to the travellers' bungalow.

27TH APRIL 1924.

I left Saklespur on the 27th morning for Arkalgud. On the way I went to Hettur and inspected the village and the school, and heard the representation of the villagers regarding their wants. Returning from Hettur, I proceeded to Sukravarasante where I inspected the Dispensary and the School. I also had the boys and girls in the school examined by the District Medical Officer for spleen. From Sukravarasante I went to Yeslurpet, where at the request of Mr. Koochalli Mallappa Chetty I performed the opening ceremony of the school building built by the said gentleman as a work of charity. The Inspector-General of Education was also present. After inspecting the Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Police Station and the Dispensary, I left Yeslurpet, and reached Mallipatna at about 5 P.M. I went into the village and made enquiries about the working of the Panchayet, Vaidyasala etc., and the wants of the people. Leaving Mallipatna, I reached Arkalgud at 6 P.M.

28TH APRIL 1924.

Inspected the town of Arakalgud in the morning with the Municipal Councillors, visiting the new well sunk by the Municipality and also the tank at the end of the town which was till recently a source of water-supply to a portion of the town and which has now been contaminated and is unfit for the purpose. The necessity for digging a well near the tank was urged, and I went over the neighbouring

... with the Executive Engineer with a view to fix a site for the work. The ... I instructed the Executive Engineer to select a suitable site and ... first. *A road to the locality is a real necessity. Plans and estimates ... prepared early and submitted for sanction.* The Council want Government ... more than their usual share of contribution, but I told them that this ... possible.

... the two Co-operative Societies in the town and the Local Fund ... also visited the Chatrams of Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and ... Ramaswamy Setty and his brother Subbiah Chetty. The ... the former gentleman was also visited.

... to the site of the Gorur Bridge, and inspected the works. The ... progress, and is expected to be completed next year by June ... told that the District Board contribution for the work has been almost ... that the Government contribution has to be paid during the next ... *The Public Works Secretariat will see to this.*

... out in the cooly huts near the works, and 6 attacks and ... on the date of my inspection. I instructed the District ... Officer to direct the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Arakalgud to visit ... every day and give the necessary help and treatment to the coolies.

... from the Gorur Bridge I inspected the Police Station, the ... Office and the Taluk Board Office and returned to the travellers' ... at 1 P.M.

... the citizens of Arakalgud entertained me at a tea party in ... A. V. Suryanarayana Setty's garden.

29TH APRIL 1924.

... Arkalgud for Hassan, slightly deviating from my original ... I inspected the Doddnagge Village Panchayet on the way and the ... the village. Next I went to Konanur, which was till recently a Village ... and which has been converted into a Minor Municipal Council, and ... explanations as to the working of the new constitution. I also inspected the ... the police station, and the schools which were open. I next ... Kondhalur where I inspected the Girls' School, and heard the ... the people regarding their wants.

... I went to Saligram. Owing to the prevalence of ... I inspected the Local Dispensary and the Municipal Boys' School. The Panchamas of the place made representations ... their wants.

... Saligram, I went to Bieryа, a Village Panchayet, and was much ... with some of the roads constructed by the Panchayet. The village is kept ... I also visited the Hindustani Boys' School near the mosque.

... Bieryа I proceeded to Hassan, without halting at Hole-Narsipur, ... to the prevalence of cholera at the latter place. Hassan was reached at ... 6 P.M.

30TH APRIL 1924.

... the morning in inspecting the Beernanalli—now Krishnarajapuram—... and the District Board Office. At the latter I discussed with the President ... District Board and the Deputy Commissioner the question of the ... of Village Panchayets under contemplation and of the best way of ... the growing revenues among the District Boards, Taluk Boards and the Panchayets.

... Hassan at 4 P.M. for Hole-Narsipur with the Deputy Commissioner and ... officers, and reached that place at 5 P.M. There I performed the opening ... of the New Municipal Office, and in the course of my speech I dealt with ... Municipal Problems of the place and impressed upon the Municipal ... the necessity of levying Education Cess. The Inspector-General of

t, spoke also on the duties of the Municipal Council in Education, who was presen e necessity to levy Education Cess. After inspecting respect of Education and th the Reading Room and the Co-operative Society, I the Local Fund Dispensary 3-30 P.M. returned to Hassan at about

1ST MAY 1924.

town in the morning, visiting the Octroi Ookad, Next day, I went round the w *and the Municipal Office* on the way. I also the third class travellers' bungalo nsary, the District Hospital and the Lock-up. inspected the Veterinary Dispe b. ernoon, and in the evening was present at the Attended to office work in the afte tea party given by the Hassan Clu

2ND MAY 1924.

On the 2nd morning, I inspected the District Excise Office, the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Police Superinte dent's Office, the High School building and the District Forest Office. After doing so me office work in the afternoon, I attended the garden party given by the Deputy Com missioner at his residence in the evening.

3RD MAY 1924.

Next morning I presided over the function of re-naming the Beeranahalli Extension as "Krishnarajapuram Extension." After this function, I attended the tea party given by Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah, President, District Board, at his residence in the Krishnarajapuram Extension. Next, I inspected the Hassan Co-operative Society, the Offices of the District Inspector and the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the Taluk Board Office and the Taluk Office. In the evening the District Board and the Muncipal Council entertained me at a garden party in the grounds of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.

4TH MAY 1924.

I visited the office of the Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division on the 4th morning, and after making enquiries about the condition of the office, I left for Arsikere *via* Dudda and Gandasi, making enquiries about the working of the Panchayets at those places. At Arsikere, I performed the opening ceremony of the Coronation Town Hall constructed by the Municipality. In my remarks on the occasion I exhorted the Municipal Council to take steps gradually to effect improvements in the matter of education, water-supply, drainage and housing of the poor. The Inspector-General of Education also addressed the Municipal Councillors in regard to the facilities to be created for school buildings, play grounds, etc. After the function was over, I inspected the Masjid and the Hindustani Boys' School and returned to the travellers' bungalow.

Left Arsikere by the passenger train at 12-7 P.M., and arrived at Bangalore at 6-45 A.M.

SAKLESPUR.

The drainage of the town is not in a satisfactory condition. There is no proper outlet for the drainage water, and the existing drains do not seem to have been constructed with due regard to levels. *The Municipal Council should have a drainage scheme prepared and work it out in instalments as funds permit.*

The balance at the credit of the Municipal Council is Rs. 15,335 and the average annual receipts and expenditure amount respectively to Rs. 8,513 and 7,714. I was told that the house-tax was last revised in 1914 and that the question has not been taken up since. *The Municipal Council should take steps to revise the rates early.*

The Municipal Council pays a contribution of Rs. 120 to the Free Reading Room in the town known as Mallegowda's Free Reading Room. The Reading Room is fairly well equipped, and seems to be popular.

ARKALGUD.

The Municipality have sunk a well in the petta and the work of rivetting has to be done. The tank opposite to Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty's garden, which was formerly the chief source of water supply in that locality, is now out of use, as it has got silted up. The proposal of the Municipal Council to improve the tank by removing silt is costly, and has not been worked out for want of funds. A well might be dug near the tank, and *the Executive Engineer was instructed to try some sites in the neighbouring fields and have plans and estimates prepared.*

A well near the Mahomadan quarters was also stated to be required, as the one now in use belongs to a private gentleman. *The Municipal Council must take the necessary action.*

The income of the Municipality is about Rs. 5,700, the chief source of revenue being octroi, house-tax and market fees.

There are two chattrams in the town, one owned by Messrs. Palyam Ramaswamy Chetty and Subbayya Setty and the other by Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty. They are open to all communities except Panchamas. The gentlemen referred to are contemplating to endow lands for the maintenance of the institutions and hand them over to the Muzrai Department. Both the chattrams seemed to be popular, and the gentlemen have to be congratulated on the charitable work they are doing.

KONANUR.

The village of Konanur, which was till recently a village Panchayet, has now been formed into a minor Municipality from December 1923. Mr. Venkataramiah, who was the Chairman of the Village Panchayet, is the Vice-President of the Municipal Council. There is a separate building for the Municipal Office.

The Municipal Council has not yet started work. Registers are not yet opened, as forms have not been supplied. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is being addressed in the matter.

The income of the old Panchayet was Rs. 1,300 to 1,500 consisting of house and shop taxes. The amount in arrears was stated to be about Rs. 300.

The portion of the village known as 'Fort' has not received any attention. Fifty or 60 houses are in a dilapidated condition, and, the residents of the locality asked for free sites in Petta to build houses. I told them that they will be given sites after the Municipality works for sometime and lays by some money.

The Village Improvement well in the Fort has not been progressing for 8 or more years. It has been bored to a depth of 38 feet. Further boring and rivetment have to be done.

SALIGRAM.

The Municipal office is located in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 7. The Municipal Council has a balance of Rs. 4,000 to its credit kept in deposit.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera, the place presented a deserted appearance. Up to the date of my visit there were 79 attacks and 40 deaths, and on that date there were 8 attacks. Precautions by way of hankinisation of wells and the Uppakatte which is the chief source of water supply and disinfection of houses infected were being taken under the instructions of the Special Duty Assistant Surgeon.

[illegible] wanted a burial ground, and said that for [illegible] here and there. They also wanted a well in [illegible] *Council should supply these wants early and* [illegible]

Holi-Narsipur.

[illegible] Municipal Council has been on the increase. It was [illegible] and now it is Rs. 15,000. Out of the increase [illegible] towards sanitation, opening of new roads, [illegible] invested about Rs. 50,000 for the acquisition [illegible] and Rs. 3,700 on the construction of the [illegible]

[illegible] which have to be taken up by the Municipality [illegible] water supply and the drainage. For the [illegible] the Sanitary Department, one for the construction [illegible] Rs. 37,000 and the other for the subsidiary drainage [illegible] Municipal Council want the Government to contribute [illegible] they are unable to undertake the scheme [illegible] to be worked out in easy instalments [illegible] give a grant-in-aid as funds permit. [illegible] important, in view of the inability of the [illegible]

Hassan.

[illegible] cattle near the travellers' bungalow. No [illegible] charge for packages deposited by parties. *The* [illegible] *be given.*

[illegible] the Municipal Office is located was formerly [illegible] exchanged for the one in which the Head [illegible] Office is now. The latter building is stated to have also [illegible] The authority for this is not clear, and the Deputy [illegible] *should have references looked up to find out how* [illegible] *to the Municipal Council.*

[illegible] and the Municipal Office has got silted up. [illegible] formerly this tank was kept in a very good condition, [illegible] no attention is paid to it now. Similarly the other tanks [illegible] are not in as good a condition as they were before.

[illegible] has been very much improved and kept in good [illegible] The [illegible] town does not seem to have been receiving much attention. [illegible] required, drains have not been constructed in many cases. I [illegible] question of having a drainage scheme prepared had been pending [illegible] that the plans and estimates had been just [illegible] *take up the work early and work out the scheme* [illegible]

[illegible] The conservancy arrangements in the town were found not cleared up at [illegible] *The Sanitary Inspector should be better supervised.*

[illegible] was brought to me that a portion of the grounds belonging to the [illegible] was taken over by the Municipal Council sometime ago for the purpose of [illegible] that the promise of the Council to give other lands in [illegible] has not been fulfilled yet. *The matter should be looked into.*

[illegible] Muhammad Khandar who resides somewhere opposite to the Taluk Office [illegible] represented to me that his land was acquired by the Municipal Council [illegible] and that he has not been paid compensation for the same yet. *The Municipal Council should settle the owner's claim early.*

[illegible] is no water convenience near the market place. I was told that [illegible] is a well somewhere in the vicinity.

The [illegible] near the hospital is given over for the use [illegible] patients in the hospital. The arrangement is inevitable [illegible] people to stop in and as their presence near the hospital is necessary.

ARSIKERE.

The average annual income of the Municipal Council is Rs. 18,323, and the expenditure Rs. 12,443. The Municipal Council have invested Rs. 28,000 in State Loan Bonds, and have further funds to the extent of Rs. 21,546 at its credit. Want of proper drainage in the town has been the cause of ill-health and the Municipal Council are contemplating to have a drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 20,000. They are prepared to pay one half of this amount and want the Government to contribute the other half. The Municipal Council should also take up a scheme of water-supply, as without proper water-supply a drainage scheme will not be a success. A scheme for the housing of the poor in the town is also a necessity.

LOCAL BOARDS AND VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

VILLAGE PANCHAYET, AREHALLI.

The Jamabandi of the Village Panchayet is about Rs. 309 and there are arrears to the extent of Rs. 2,000, showing that collection has not been made for years together. I was told that a meeting was to come off shortly for concerting measures to recover the arrears. The Amildar stated that the people had been taxed high, and hence there was difficulty in making recoveries. The Amildar's not taking interest in the matter is the chief reason for the existing state of things, and *he should take immediate steps for the recovery of the arrears*, making recommendation for remission of irrecoverable arrears.

TALUK BOARD OFFICE, SAKLESPUR.

There were five ordinary and one special meetings of the Board during the year. The average attendance at the meetings comes to 8·3, and no meeting is stated to have failed for want of quorum. I was however informed that one of the members had been continuously absent for over four months. *In the case of such absences necessary action under the rules should be taken.*

The Vice-president of the Taluk Board, Mr. Nanje Gowda, stops in his estate at Bakervally nearly 11 miles distant from Saklespur, but this does not seem to affect his work as Vice-president. The Vice-president keeps no diary for showing his work The President, District Board, told me that he has prescribed a diary for Vice-Presidents of the Taluk Boards, as in the case of the President and the Vice-President of the District Board, and that some Vice-presidents do not like the idea of keeping any diary, and have resented the instructions issued in the matter. *It is necessary that the Vice-presidents should maintain a register of itineration and the Secretariat should take steps to prescribe a register.*

Under conservancy charges of the Board amounting to Rs. 970, a sum of Rs. 9 per mensem is provided for the pay of a sweeper for Kenchammana Hoskote. *There is no justification for this, and the President, District Board, was asked to look into the matter and take action in the matter.*

There are three vaccinators, and their work is checked by the Sanitary Inspector. Last year, 1,037 vaccinations were performed, and the number is stated to be on the increase as compared with last year. The Taluk Board does not maintain a register for showing the vaccinations performed by the vaccinators. *Such a register is necessary and should be maintained.* The Municipality does not pay any contribution towards the cost of vaccination lymph. *The Taluk Board contends that the Municipality ought to pay at least one-third of the cost and I think it is quite reasonable.* I was told that the question has been raised by the Taluk Board.

The Village Sanitation Rules have been extended to 180 villages in the taluk. Two prosecutions were launched during the year for building houses without license. *The authority under which the Taluk Board President grants licenses for building should be examined in the Secretariat and a note put up.*

HETTUR.

The villagers prayed for the sinking of a well in the village in addition to the one existing. I inspected the well in use. An additional well is a necessity, and the *Taluk Board will take the necessary action in the matter.* The weekly shandy

... but there is no water convenience. ... *neighbourhood may also be considered.* ... would be ... to pay any tax if their wants are supp...

Village Panchayet, Yesurpet.

... Panchayet has made no collections for the past three ye... Rs 480, the arrears outstanding is about R... reason for not making the collection. The ... is not known. *The situation calls for ...* ... *Taluk Board should visit the place at ...* ... *Panchayet into a working condition and ...*

Mallivana.

... Village Panchayet at the place is working well and ... meetings are well attended.

... Malnad Improvement well in the village is airight. ... near the travelers' bungalow. *One ... The Taluk Board will take the necessa...*

... Extension of the village has been formed and sites given away. ... has been deposited Rs. ... and Government money to the extent of Rs. ... has been spent on ... lands. It is not known under whose auth... sites ... been distributed. *The matter should be enquired into and a report ...* *President, District Board.*

Taluk Board, Arkalgud.

The Vice-President of the taluk is also the Vice-President of the Municipality. The arrangement is not conducive to good work, as the ... no time to ...

The Vice-President comes to ten to twelve days ... in a month.

... budget estimates of the Taluk Board that ... Taluk Board. The District Board Presid... limited to the Taluk Board or the District B... Taluk Board.

... works are pending from 1913 onwards. ... Malnad Improvement works, the ... commission, and that the pending records are ...

... works are sometimes delayed by the time ... scrutinizing the estimates.

... of the Taluk Board has had no ... should be given trouble this year.

Village Panchayet, Doddagoi.

... Village Panchayet is Rs 371, and out ... 1919-20 to 1922-23, Rs. 730 have been ... amount of the arrear is the Panchayet ...

... good water-supply, the tank water is ... into it. To prevent this a proposal ... out to divert sewage water. This ... the best solution of the question is ... provide wells. *The Taluk Board ...*

Ramanathapura.

... proved for the ... of the new ... up a Grama ... to present ... appear to be ...

Basavapatna.

The Village Panchayet at Basavapatna is working well. Out of a demand of Rs. 700, Rs. 500 have been collected. Old arrears due amount to Rs. 180. The Panchayet has Rs. 343 at its credit.

The question of the extension for Holeyars is said to be pending for sometime, though Rs. 300 have been deposited by them as their contribution. *A report should be called for as to how the matter stands and what delays progress.*

Village Panchayet, Keralapura.

The current demand is Rs. 670, but the collection so far is only Rs. 100, owing to the prevalence of cholera. There are old arrears to the extent of Rs. 300 to be collected.

Cholera was prevailing in the village from a month previous to my visit. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was there taking precautions.

There is a Vaidyasala in the village, but the people want a dispensary, as the Vaidyan cannot supply all the medicines required, since he is given only an allowance. The people also want a musafirkhana in the village for the benefit of travellers. *These requests will be referred to the District Board for consideration.*

Village Panchayet, Bherya.

This Panchayet seems to have done good work by way of forming new roads, which are kept very well. Two Mahomedan gentlemen were said to be taking a good deal of interest in the working of the Panchayet.

The well work in the Holageri is not progressing. Work has been stopped. *I asked the Holeyars to resume and finish the work and promised a grant for stone work. The District Board will take the necessary action in the matter.*

The question of the grant of lands to the Holeyars of the place is stated to have been pending for a number of years. I was told that lands were surveyed and plotted when Mr. Matthan was Deputy Commissioner and that no further action has been taken since. *A report should be called for from the Deputy Commissioner as to how the question stands.*

District Board Office, Hassan.

The finances of the District Board are in a good condition. The balance at the credit of the Board on 1st January 1924 was Rs. 3,28,359, exclusive of the Education Cess and the Drinking Water Wells Fund.

The Education Cess Funds available till the end of March 1924 amounted to Rs. 92,393-8-11. The cess is levied even in respect of adventitious sources of revenue as realisations from the sale of lands for arrears of revenue and also of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands. *The correctness of this procedure should be examined in the Secretariat.*

There is no uniformity in regard to the levy of cart-tax in Panchayet areas. In some Panchayets the tax is levied, and in others it is not. *The question should be examined*, with a view to issue orders to secure uniformity consistent with the law.

Cattle pound receipts are included in the District Board budget, as they have not been assigned to Taluk Boards. The realisations under this head amount to about Rs. 7,350.

The District Board receives contributions from Taluk Boards for repairs of roads. Under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation such contribution can be made by a Taluk Board if the roads for the repairs of which the contribution is made are purely local roads and within the area subject to the authority of such Boards. It is believed that the District Board has got this provision in view in taking contributions from Taluk Boards.

There are two toll-gates in the district—one at Kyathehole and the other at Dudda. *The District Board may consider the desirability or otherwise of establishing a toll-gate in the frontier* on Konanur-Fraserpet Road.

The District Board has provided for original works to the [illegible] an average of Rs. 750 for each Taluk [illegible]

A sum of Rs. 5000 has been provided for the construction [illegible] at Nandi Hill. It is doubtful if travellers' bungalow [illegible]

A [illegible] number of well works are pending in the d[illegible] It was [illegible] ly, that the works under the Malnad Im[illegible] owing to confusion in accounts and the [illegible] Whatever the causes may be, *steps should be [illegible] and brought to completion early.*

[illegible] 89 Village Panchayets in the district, of which the [illegible] Arsikere Taluk. Ten of these latter are said to [illegible] The Panchayets started in the Manjarabad Taluk are in an indif[illegible] to improve the working of the Panchayets, [illegible] President and Vice-President of the Boa[illegible] more long.

[illegible] the District Board is on the whole sat[illegible] Official President Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya w[illegible] Mr. H. V. Rangaswami are sparing no pains [illegible]

Taluk Board Office, Hassan.

The Vice-President of the Taluk Board was absent on the date [illegible] village, where about 250 persons were [illegible] The disease was suspected to be influenza, [illegible] previous day.

[illegible] works are shown as pending in the registers. [illegible] also [illegible] have been completed, but bills not paid [illegible] completed [illegible] *These last and the works pending re[illegible] be completed early.*

[illegible] works are pending since 1920. One of them [illegible] village and the last payment for the work was [illegible] 1921 and no further progress seems to have been [illegible]

The Sub-[illegible] seemed to have very little work. *He m[illegible] and see that they are got through.*

MEDICAL.

[illegible] Fund Dispensary, Arehalli.

[illegible] attendance in the dispensary is 62, the prevailing disease [illegible] There is an in-patient ward, but there were no in-patients [illegible] The Sub-Assistant Surgeon does also vaccinate.

[illegible] Fund Dispensary, Sakleshpur.

The compound of the dispensary including the road surface is not kept [illegible] and water is not drained off properly. The Assistant Surgeon's [illegible]

The in-patient ward has provision for two beds. The number of patients [illegible] last year was 30 and the number admitted this year up to the date of [illegible] There was no patient when I inspected. The beds provided [illegible] and are not used for bed sheets. There was not even [illegible] beds. I was told that the last supply was made two years ago. *The [illegible] should be supplied early.*

The floors of the wards are not kept clean and are not washed daily. They [illegible] cleaned only.

The operation room has not got enough light owing to the construction of the [illegible] building behind. I suggested that the next room which has more light [illegible] as operation room.

The female prescribing room has no provision for ghosha ladies and it is necesaary to supply this want early. With one more room it will be possible to make the necessary rearrangements and *the Senior Surgeon will be requested to look into the matter* and do the needful. *He may also consider if the Lady Medical Officer cannot sit in the new maternity building and do general prescribing work also.*

The average daily attendance in the dispensary is 100·2, the prevailing diseases being malaria, pneumonia and skin diseases. The last supply of medicine was made 3 months ago.

The maternity building is almost completed. It contains provision for 8 beds.

The quarters allowed for the Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon appeared too small, and may require extension.

Local Fund Dispensary, Sukravarasante.

The average attendance is 23 and patients come from 4 miles or more. The diseases generally treated are digestive troubles, respiratory diseases, malaria and skin diseases.

In view of the number of spleen cases observed in the school of Hettur, I directed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to go to that village and examine the people.

The midwife attached to the dispensary attended about 5 cases per month since January last. She has been in the dispensary for the past 8 years.

Local Fund Dispensary, Yeslurpet.

There is plenty of accommodation in the dispensary building, but the building itself is of the old type design and is not well suited for the purpose. The walls of the building have cracked in some places and require attention. The building may perhaps be exchanged for the Incomplete Middle School building and the latter used for the dispensary. *The Senior Surgeon will be asked to consider this suggestion* in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education and furnish their opinion to Government.

The number of cases treated daily come to 50 on an average, the prevailing diseases being influenza, malaria and skin diseases. Twenty-one syphilis cases were treated during the year and 4 Salversan injections given by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. I was told that Salversan is not supplied to the dispensary, with the result that injections are not given either in cases of syphilis or of relapsing fever unless patients bring the stuff. *It is desirable to supply this medicine to the dispensaries.* If necessary, a small fee may be charged for injections. *The Senior Surgeon will be asked to consider this suggestion.*

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon told me that he has been visiting the neighbouring villages during the prevalence of relapsing fever. Most of these cases in Holeyars' localities go unnoticed, unless the Sub Assistant Surgeon goes to the villages and finds out all such cases and treats them. *A circular should be issued by the Senior Surgeon to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons to make it a point during their visits to villages to enter Holageris and find out cases of relapsing fever.*

The number of in-patients treated last year was 21, and it was 5 this year up to the date of my inspection.

The midwife attached to the dispensary was stated to be popular, but the number of cases attended by her is very small, being hardly 2 per month on an avearge.

Local Fund Dispensary, Arkalgud.

The diseases generally treated in the dispensary are malaria, dysentery and pyrexia. The average attendance daily is about 40. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits Gorur twice a week. He also does vaccination.

The supply of medicine was received last year, and the new supply was stated to be just due.

The midwife attached to the dispensary has been there for the last 5 years. Last year she attended 151 cases. She attended 11 cases in April and 12 in March. This is very satisfactory.

The need for a maternity was urged, but this is a question of funds.

Local Fund Dispensary, Konanur.

The daily average attendance has been on the increase from year to year for the last three years as shown in the figures noted below:—

1921	..	..	..	57·16
1922	..	...	...	71·16
1923	...	...	...	88·34

The total number of cases treated during the year was 20,[illegible].

The prevailing diseases were malaria, digestive troubles and skin diseases. [illegible] Assistant Surgeon does vaccination.

Cases of injuries were 54 as against four cases last year. This year the number of cases was 1 in January, 2 in February, 3 in March, and 1 in April. [illegible] for the apparent difference or unpopularity. On the other hand [illegible] work of the hospital staff.

Local Fund Dispensary, Saligram.

The Dispensary is housed in a private building on a monthly rent of Rs. 8. [illegible] Dispensary, the Municipal Council is stated to [illegible] Rs. 2,000 and the District Board Rs. 2,000 and Government's contribution [illegible] *The Secretariat will put up the papers, if any, on the subject and call for proposals in the matter.*

The number of cases treated in the dispensary is about 50 and the figures for the last three years are:

1921	..	..	...	26·51
1922	...	..	...	23·61
1923	..	..	...	34·9

The figures testify to the growing popularity of the institution.

The diseases treated are malaria, relapsing fever, influenza and plague. [illegible] Assistant Surgeon still gave 50 injections last year in cases of relapsing fever. [illegible] injections.

Cases of plague were 57 and four cases last year and 20 this year up to the [illegible] an average of 4 or 5 cases per month.

Local Fund Dispensary, Holenarsipur.

[illegible] is located in the dispensary in about 100 square [illegible] with provision for two beds and the average [illegible] during the year is four. The number of operations [illegible] Assistant Surgeon during the past year was 287 [illegible] operation was 91.

[illegible] town when I visited, and 21 attacks [illegible] relapsing fever cases seem to have occurred [illegible] before, and I was told that injections [illegible] were not taken by the patients. The Patels [illegible] co-operate with the Medical and Sanitary [illegible] the efficacy of medical treatment.

[illegible] both the town and the mofussil. The [illegible] every year during the last three years [illegible] during the months of January to April. [illegible] undertaken for the Taluk is necessary, this [illegible] the Municipality.

Taluk Hospital, Hassan.

[illegible] Taluk Hospital having been abolished, [illegible] District Hospital. There are no proper [illegible] Assistant Surgeon, and in fact, there is no [illegible] patients who wish to come away from [illegible] to improve the existing condition. [illegible] for examination of patients seem to [illegible] and a readjustment of the existing [illegible] to remedy the existing defect. *The [illegible] immediate steps in the matter.*

The attendance, I was glad to find, was on the increase inspite of this drawback. Miss Gnanamuthu, the Lady Medical Officer, was said to be very popular and taking great interest in her work.

The number of out-patients treated in males, hospital up to the end of April 1924 was about 8,800, giving an average of about 75 cases per day. The average for 1923 was 83. This is not much for a District Hospital.

The male in-patient wards have provision for 8 beds and there were 8 cases on the date of my inspection. The total number of in-patients admitted in 1923 was 302 and the number admitted during the four months of 1924 was 117.

The number of operations performed in 1923 was 94 in the case of in-patients and 481 in the case of out-patients. The number of major operations performed during the current year was 29 and minor operations 48.

EDUCATION.

Belur.

The Municipal Councillors of Belur said that they are required to continue to pay the contribution of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Girls' School even after its conversion into a Government institution and requested that the contribution may be waived. *The opinion of the Inspector-General of Education will be called on the point.*

They also represented that the construction of a school building has been ordered, but that the work has not been put in hand yet. *The Inspector-General of Education will be asked to expedite the work.*

Hindustani Primary Girls' School, Arehalli.

The strength of the school is 43. Being a holiday the school was not open.

I inspected the school premises and found the same dirty. The building itself has no ventilation and is ill-suited for the school. The cart for taking girls to and from the school is also dirty, the gunny screen used being awfully bad. The Secretary of the school, who is a master in the Boys' School, is deaf and it is not known how such a man is being kept on and what work can be expected of him. *The condition of the school needs looking into by the Inspecting Officers who do not seem to have done anything so far.*

(ii) Incomplete Middle Hindustani Boys' School.

The school consists of the four Primary Classes, the Middle I class, and the Urdu Lower Secondary class, with a total strength of 53. Five students have gone up for the Lower Secondary Examination this year. Admission Register showed that boys who have been for 7 or 8 years in the school are still in the primary classes. This is very unsatisfactory, and the teachers of the lower classes who are responsible for the poor progress of the boys, should be suitably punished. *The Inspecting Officers should during their inspection of schools enquire into cases of stagnation with a view to minimise their number.*

(iii) Aided Kannada School (Boys and Gils.)

The strength of the school is only 30 for a Hindu population of about 9,000 and the attendance has also been poor, being only 20. The number was stated to have gone down these years owing to the prevalence of influenza and other diseases. The examination of the pupils for spleen showed that nearly 40 per cent of the boys and girls present were suffering from enlarged spleen. The school is held in a temple which is a low building. The people represented that the school may be converted into a Government institution and a school building provided early *The prayer deserves consideration and the matter will be referred to the Inspector General of Education.*

Saklespur.

The Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools are located in the same building and accommodation is insufficient. *The question of providing separate buildings for the*

... may be considered by the Inspector-General of Education and ... to the Government.

HINDUSTANI PRIMARY BOYS' SCHOOL.

... is located in the building attached to the mosque on a ... The building is low floor as compared with the level of the ... and ... the school building through the windows. ... made ... to the ... people to rectify this defect by ... ... otherwise.

... PRIMARY BOYS' SCHOOL, HETTUR.

... present in the school on the date of my visit ... spleen and found that 16 had enlarged ...

... school at Hettur which is run by the villagers ... from ... boys. The strength of the school is 27 ... and ... outside. One student passed the Kan... Examination last year, and 12 were said to have gone up this ...

The villagers represented that an English school may be establis... ... ding for the school. *The matter will be ... the Inspector of Schools for consideration.*

GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SUKRAVARASANTE.

... strength of this school is 50, both boys and girls. Forty-two ... present. ... of these 12 had spleen enlargement. There ... the present ... Circle Inspector told me that one more is pr... ... The accommodation in the school building consists of only one ... and is ... I was told by the Circle Inspector that the extension of ... is contemplated.

KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOL, YESURPET.

The school is conducted in a Government building till now used for the Primary ... school, which hereafter go to Mr. Mallappa Chetty's new ... The ... of the school is 50 and there are two teachers.

HINDUSTANI PRIMARY SCHOOL.

There are 28 ... girls in the school and 19 were present when I visited ... The health of the pupils was comparatively better in this ... there ... 4 spleen cases out of 19.

*There is ... teacher for the school and it is such schools that ... ...

disposition of doors and windows. There are extra doors which might well be converted into windows. The tiles in the roof are not also properly adjusted.

The Education Department may with advantage take over the travellers' bungalow behind the Middle School so that it can have all the schools Primary and middle —in one place and also provide good play ground for the boys. *The Inspector-General of Education will be requested to consider the suggestion in consultation with the President of the District Board and submit proposals for the approval of Government.* With the money received from the Education Department the District Board might easily construct a suitable building for the travellers' bungalow somewhere behind the dispensary.

(ii) EDUCATIONAL BOOK AGENCY.

The Agent is a merchant who has taken up this work in addition to his shop business. *It if more appropriate that the work should be entrusted to a school master.* The Agent complained that some books had not been supplied.

GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL, DODMAGGE.

Out of 17 girls on the roll only 9 were present. The number is too small for a separate school. The sudra girls are not attending the school.

(ii) BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The school is located in a Government building. The walls of the building have not been plastered with mortar and they have badly cracked.

The school has the 4 primary classes and also the Lower Secondary Class. The total strength of the school is 97 of whom 74 were present. Last year one boy appeared and passed the Lower Secondary Examination. This year 3 have appeared. Out of the 74 boys present 18 had spleen enlargement.

The school is in a flourishing condition. The people of the place prayed for an English School. *The question of converting the school into an Incomplete Middle School may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for consideration.*

KANNADA GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL, KONANUR.

There are the 3 primary classes in the school, the 4th class not being opened yet. Out of 56 girls on the roll 26 were present on the date of inspection.

(ii) HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOL.

Out of 27 boys on the roll 19 were present. There is only one teacher and the Musalmans are agreeable to the amalgamation of the school with the Kannada School. The building in which the school is located is near the Ashurkhana and is very shabby. The Musalmans are prepared to give a contribution if a separate building is constructed for the school. *I promised a building for the school. The Inspector-General will take steps to provide a building at an early date.*

The panchamas of the place prayed for a building for their school and also for free supply of books. *The Inspector-General of Education will be requested to do the needful.*

INCOMPLETE MIDDLE SCHOOL, RAMNATHPUR.

The school is situated on the roadside some distance away from the village. The people of the place prayed for the conversion of the school into a Complete Middle School and also for a well near the school. *These requests will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education and the President, District Board, respectively for necessary action.*

(ii) GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The attendance was low, only 11 being present out of 38 on the roll. Frequent transfers of teachers were said to be the cause for this.

HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOL, SALIGRAM.

The school building has a miserable look. The side walls do not run up to the roof, there is no ventilation and the only door of the school is shabby.

BHERYA.

Both the Kannada and the Hindustani Boys' schools are aided institutions and the people prayed for their conversion into Government Schools. They said that representations in the matter are being made by them for some time past. *Reply on this subject will be called for from the Inspector-General of Education.*

KERALAPUR.

There is an Incomplete Middle School in the place. The people want it to be complete Middle School. *This is a matter for consideration by the Inspector-General of Education.*

HASSAN.

The schools were closed on account of the vacation. I inspected the Middle and High School buildings with the Inspector-General of Education in connection with the additional accommodation required for the schools.

The strength of the Middle School is nearly 250 and the existing accommodation is hardly sufficient. *The extension of the building is therefore urgently required. There is at present open space behind and the extension has therefore to be in front of the building by the addition of two or more rooms.*

The accommodation in the High School building is also said to be insufficient, particularly for Laboratory purposes, on account of the increase in the strength of the classes. *There is a plot of open ground behind the building and additional rooms may be put up there, leaving a court yard in the middle.*

The Inspector-General of Education will take the needful action in respect of these extensions.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

The establishment consists of 5 clerks including an accountant. The work distribution list shows that the 3rd and 4th clerks have not sufficient work. The papers dealt with by them come to only 15 and 6 respectively per month, but the District Inspector explained that in addition to this work the two clerks attend to the registration of all the papers received in the office, which on an average come to about 80 per day and also of the papers going out of the office. Even with this, it seems to me that there is not enough work for the two clerks and *the post may be retained, the work being redistributed among the other clerks. The Inspector-General will look into the question and submit his opinion in the matter.*

The District Inspector is in direct charge of 13 middle schools, and of 8 lower primary schools. He inspects as many as he can in a year and no number is fixed. There is no rule regarding the inspection in a year of the schools omitted in previous years, so that all schools may have the benefit of inspection in the course of a few years. *Such a rule is necessary and the Inspector-General of Education agrees with me on this point. He will be requested to issue the needful instructions in the matter.*

I compared the tour programmes of the Inspector with the itineration statements and found that the latter are not always stuck to. Even though departures may be inevitable at times, interior schools should not be omitted to be inspected. As was the case in the case of the Inspector's tour in July 1924.

Inspections are done and the result recorded in prescribed forms. I perused the report of inspection of the Middle School, Belur, conducted by the Inspector on 21st February 1924. The report was drawn up on 17th March 1924, and was actually despatched to the Circle Inspector on 25th April 1924, two months after the inspection. There ought not to be such delay in the preparation and submission of inspection reports and the Inspector should be able to make his remarks in the spot, as the other entries about the strength of the school, the result of examinations, etc., will have been noted by the staff before hand. The District Inspector stated that the figures in the reports require to be verified before submission and that the observations to be noted require also some consideration and often require comparison with the work in similar schools. While this may be, there is some force in this explanation, the Inspector-General of Education agrees that there is no doubt that a certain amount of delay may be avoided. I remark

that a time limit may with advantage be prescribed for the submission of the reports by the Inspecting Officers and also for the review of the same by the higher officers. *The Inspector General will consider this suggestion and issue the necessary circular if he agrees.*

I found that no office copies of the Inspection reports are kept and that the original reports are not also got back from the schools after note of the inspecting officers' remarks and the orders of the higher authorities. Either copies of the reports or extracts of the remarks and orders should be kept in the office for reference.

Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

The Assistant Inspectress has charge of 64 Girls' schools. Eleven schools have not yet been visited by her. There are others which were visited in 1922 and which have not been inspected since. The inspections should be made in accordance with a programme under which all schools may have the benefit of inspections in a year.

The arrangement of papers in the office is bad, and records are bundled and heaped together in confusion. The papers should be got sorted and arranged properly.

CO-OPERATION.

ARKALGUD.

(i) The Arakalgud Coronation Co-operative Society.

This is an unlimited liability society formed so far back as 1912, with an authorized share capital of Rs. 25,000 in 1,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The membership of the society is 213, of whom 2 are panchamas. Though only Rs. 4,000 have been paid up so far and fixed deposits received amount only to Rs. 1,367, loans to the extent of Rs. 3,575 have been given to members. Apparently the society has been utilising the reserve fund of Rs. 3,500 and odd as working capital. *If so, the procedure is irregular.* The proper remedy is for the society to increase its paid up share capital and attract more deposits. The society's transactions however have been large, and the society has been able to declare dividends of $6\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 per cent respectively during the past 3 years.

The number of suits pending is 5 and the number of decrees 35. The number of pending decrees is large.

On the whole the society has been working satisfactorily.

(ii) Aryavaisya Co-operative Society.

This is a recent institution having been started in September 1922. It is a limited liability society with a nominal share capital of 12,500, of which Rs. 2,619 have been paid up so far. Fixed deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,877 have been attracted. The turn over in the society has been good, loans amounting to Rs. 7,308 having been issued and Rs. 5,955 recovered during the year 1922-23.

The society promises to prosper well, though the present membership is small *viz.*, 74.

Konanur Sri Gopalakrishna Co-operative Society.

The society was started in March 1916, and its membership is 128. The paid up share capital is Rs. 1,618 against the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000 in shares of Rs. 5 each. The Secretary of the society stated that the dividend for 1921-22 had not been distributed yet, as the proceedings of the general meeting held in March 1923 had not been approved by the Assistant Registrar. On enquiry, however, it is ascertained from the Assistant Registrar, Mr. K. Subba Rao, that the proceedings referred to were disposed of by him in May 1923, the proceedings being returned with certain observations.

Out of 23 suits filed so far, 12 have been disposed of leaving 11 pending. *The number is large and should be disposed of early.* The Secretary of the society should co-operate with the Assistant Registrar in the disposal of the suits.

[illegible] Prasanna Subrahmanyeswara Co-operative Society.

The society was started on 29th February 1912. It has a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,922 and deposits amount to Rs. 1,600. The reserve fund of the society amounts to Rs. 1,794, of which Rs. 850 have been used for purchasing [illegible]. The society has been able to declare a dividend of 8 per cent.

[illegible] Sri Basaveswara Co-operative Society.

The society was started on 11th January 1912, the society has now a membership of [illegible] and the share capital comes to Rs. 6,300 against the authorised capital of Rs. 20,000. The deposits amount to Rs. 1,800 and Reserve fund to Rs. [illegible]. The society has declared dividends at 10 per cent.

[illegible]-Narasimha Lakshminarasimha Co-operative Society.

The Society was started on 1st July 1912 with an authorised capital of Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 18,848 were paid up till the end of March 1924. Even members and non-members come to Rs. 8,20[illegible] Though the amount of loans recovered during the year Rs. 13,279 was more than the amount of loans issued, the amount of loans outstanding comes to Rs. 37,611. It is seen that no suits have been filed so far, though 7 suits are to be filed for a sum of Rs. [illegible]. The reserve fund of the society is Rs. 9,712, and the share fund has been invested in State Loan Bonds, Provincial Bank shares [illegible]. The dividend declared for 1922-23 was 6 per cent.

The number of members of the society is 342, and this is in itself an [illegible] of the activities.

[illegible] V. A. Co-operative Society, Hole-Narsipur.

This society which had gone out of working, is stated to have been revived in September 1923. Share capital paid up amounts to Rs. [illegible] against authorised capital of Rs. 5,000. The deposits are poor, being only Rs. [illegible]. There are [illegible] decrees are stated to be pending for [illegible]. *The Assistant Registrar should move the Revenue [illegible] be executed without further delay.*

HASSAN.

The Hassan Co-operative Society.

This society was formed in 1908 by amalgamating 3 smaller societies which were not working satisfactorily. It has [illegible] Hassan and 4 villages within a radius of 5 miles from it.

There are 481 members, and the share amounts paid up [illegible] Rs. 12,024. The society has attracted a fixed deposit of Rs. 9,195 and [illegible] Rs. 1,648. The reserve fund of the Society amounts to Rs. [illegible].

The loans outstanding amount to Rs. 47,180 of which Rs. 16,58[illegible] overdue. From the notes, I was told that a special committee has been appointed to [illegible] the recovery of the overdue arrears.

No effort decrees were said to be pending from 1917-18, [illegible] Hassan Taluk. I made enquiries about these in the Taluk Office, [illegible] list of pending decrees that no decree of 1917-18 is pending [illegible].

On the whole the Society has been doing very good work, under the [illegible] its President Mr. H. V. Rangaswami.

VETERINARY.

Saklespur, Veterinary Dispensary.

The dispensary is located in a portion of the Musafirkhana and the accommodation is [illegible] insufficient. There is no provision for in-patients, and the

breeding bull is kept in a shabby shed. *The question of providing a suitable building for the dispensary rqeuires early attention by the officers of the Department.*

The average daily attendance is about 10. Three hundred castrations have been done so far in the current year, the number for the whole of the last year being 1,000.

The dispensary has a shoeing section and the number of cases of horse shoeing come to nearly 4 or 5 a month.

There are two breeding bulls in the dispensary, of which one is a travelling bull. There had been 27 coverings by the stationary bull during the year, against 40 for the whole of last year. There have been only 2 coverings by the travelling bull since July last.

No fee is charged except for shoeing horses and coverings of breeding bull. The levy of a small fee has already been suggested by me.

Hassan, Veterinary Dispensary.

The Veterinary Assistant Inspector was absent on the date of inspection owing to illness and the salustry was attending to the cases. The daily attendance in the dispensary is 25 to 30. The number of castrations performed during the year is 384, and no fee is charged for this or other treatment.

There is a breeding bull as also a buffalo. The coverings during the year number 93 by the bull and 50 by the buffalo. A rupee is charged for a covering as elsewhere.

The grounds of the dispensary are well kept, and the exterior also presents a good appearance.

REVENUE.

Taluk Office, Saklespur.

The collection in the taluk is good, being 95 per cent of the demand.

The numbur of pending darkhasts, *viz.*, 301, is very heavy, and must be reduced. The disposals are not keeping pace with new applications, gomal land darkhasts contributing largely to the arrears. I examined the register of darkhasts and found that too many cases were pending for months with the Sheikdars. The issue of routine reminders in such cases will bring about no improvement, and I instructed the Amildar to make it a point to go to the respective villages, call for the records and get the needful reports drawn up on the spot. The Sub-Division Officer told me that he has issued a circular enjoining on Sheikdars to bring their registers of pending darkhasts and other papers monthly to him for scrutiny and issue of necessary instructions for speedy disposal.

The delay in the disposal of darkhasts for unassessed waste lands is partly due to the time taken up in getting sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. *The necessity for such sanction should be examined in the Secretariat.*

Sandal damage cases are being enquired into and disposed of by the Amildar. The authority for this is not clear, and *the Secretariat will examine the question.* Of two such cases dealt with, one has been disposed of and the other is pending since 14th October 1922, the delay having been due to a wrong person having been served with notice. The mistake is stated to have been discovered only recently and fresh notice to the proper person issued since.

Sub-Division Office, Saklespur.

I examined the business statement for the quarter ending March 1924. The work of the office is light. The current register is not properly posted and consequently the arrear list shows papers which have been disposed of as still pending. In reviewing the statement for the last quarter the Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions for the Sub-Division Officer taking with him lists of pending papers according to his office registers during his inspections of Taluk Offices to verify if the cases are really pending and also to expedite their disposal. In this way it is proposed to rectify the omissions in the current register, so that the business statement prepared may exhibit the real pendency.

Taluk Office, Arakalgud.

The collection [illegible] in the taluk is not satisfactory, being only 53 [illegible] to the end of April. The Amildar who is a new man promised to show better work after the pressure of work in connection with Jamabandi was over.

The darkhast work also admits of improvement. Some old cases [illegible] of the Shirastadar in the office, only a few pending with higher [illegible] cases. In Kasaba patta mobile application received on 24th September 1923 is pending [illegible] though the report called for from the Shirastadar was received on 29th November 1923. In the Kasaba hobli an application for grant of a few acres of land [illegible] standing from May 1919. It was stated that the records were submitted to the Sub-Division Officer in May 1920 for sanction and that they have not [illegible] as to the state of Evictees' holders. A nirsardi darshast application presented on 4th October 1921 was also pending in the Survey Department for some time [illegible] referred to the Executive Engineer so far back as 30th March 1923 [illegible] the Kasaba hobli an application for a kharab katte presented in 1921 [illegible] October 1921 is stated to be pending with the Sub-Division Officer, [illegible] submitted to him on 25th May 1923. In Rattanatipur hobli, a case in which [illegible] enquiry by Amildar was ordered on 20th October 1923, is still pending [illegible] yet been taken. The register of darkhasts bear no sign of scrutiny by the Amildar or other higher officers. *The Sub Division Officer should [illegible] early the cases pending in his office and also take steps to see that [illegible] disposed of finally and without further delay.*

The Notice Boards in the taluk are up-to-date, and there are [illegible]

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan.

The Alienation Branch is not prescribed by the rules under the [illegible] System, considered to be maintained for entering all the papers [illegible] the office. The Deputy Commissioner explained that the register is [illegible] to facilitate the tracing of references.

The current registers did not appear to be properly maintained. The Deputy Commissioner himself stated that the postings were not up-to-date [illegible] petitions exhibited in the registers was not really correct, since [illegible] disposed of were not shown as such. I examined the Petition [illegible] following, among others, shown as pending:—

[illegible] No. [illegible] dated 6th August 192[illegible] loss of lives by the cave-in at Nandi on 24th July 1921.		
[illegible] was called for from the Sub-Division Officer, District Superintendent of Police [illegible] August 1921 but no report has been shown as received		
[illegible] No. [illegible] dated 23rd August 1921.	No progress noted	
[illegible] No. [illegible] dated 28th September 1921	Report called for but not [illegible]	
[illegible]	1st September 192[illegible]	Do.
[illegible]	24th October 1921.	Do.
[illegible]	28th October 1921.	Do.

The Deputy Commissioner explained that [illegible] many of such cases [illegible] have been entered in the General Current Register and [illegible] pertinent petitions pending in the Petition Current Register. It was [illegible] that these cases may have been called for in matters which are [illegible] the subordinate officers and that they must have taken the [illegible] and disposed of without sending the reports called for. The [illegible] registers, however, show that a very large number of old papers are [illegible] The Deputy Commissioner stated that he is taking steps to have the registers [illegible] up-to-date, by [illegible] lists of pending papers with him to the [illegible] times during inspections and ascertaining if the cases have been [illegible]

Petition Current No. [illegible] dated 5th November 1921 *re* grant of [illegible] Upset price was stated to have been sent to the Revenue Commissioner [illegible] sanction. It is necessary under current rules for grant of [illegible] Upset price except in the case of the depressed and landless classes. *I [illegible] that the Deputy Commissioner should have power of sanction in [illegible] at least up to a certain limit.*

The number of co-operative decrees pending in the district on 1st April 1924 was 240, of which nearly half was pending in the Arsikere and Arkalgud Taluks, with 62 and 61 respectively in each. Hassan Taluk came next with 41 decrees. Of the decrees pending in these taluks, 6, 10 and 4 decrees respectively, in each were pending for 3 years, and 3, 4 and 22 decrees for 2 years. *This is very unsatisfactory and steps should be taken to reduce the number.* The employment of Special Sheikdars for getting through the work has been suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the arrangement won't work better as the new man will necessarily have to take the assistance of the permanent sheikdar. There is also a proposal to grant a bonus to the existing Sheikdars for every decree executed, to serve as an incentive to prompt execution. Government intend to give a trial to both these measures for a time and watch the result.

The number of appeal cases pending with the Deputy Commissioner was 11. Appeal petitions are received by himself at the petition time and at no other time.

The allotment for Land Improvement Loans during the year was Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 4,000 were stated to have been withdrawn, leaving Rs. 3,000. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,500 have been granted. The loans in arrears amount to about Rs. 5,481, of which Rs. 4,900 relate to the past year and the balance to the current year. *No check register is maintained in the office in respect of loans sanctioned by the Amildars and cases of default can be checked by the Deputy Commissioner only during local inspections.* The Deputy Commissioner stated that the register which was being maintained before has been abolished. A register is maintained for noting repayments made in respect of loans granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

There is also no register kept to check recoveries made by Amildars towards loans granted by the Agricultural Department. *It is necessary that a register like the one for Co-operative Decrees under execution should be maintained.*

The revenue demand for the district for the current year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 7,14,231, and the recoveries amounted to Rs 5,45,231, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,69,000 on 1st April 1924. The percentage of recoveries to demand comes to 76 per cent for the whole district.

Out of 24,651 acres of Amrit Mahal Kavals surrendered to the Revenue Department, 19,673 acres have been phoded, and 5,441 acres sold for a sum of Rs. 86,898. The average price fetched per acre comes to Rs. 16, the highest price realised being about Rs. 100 per acre in respect of 96 acres.

There was no pendency in the Judicial Branch, all the 25 appeals, 20 revision cases and 2 original cases filed before the District Magistrate during the year having been disposed of. There have been frequent changes among the Magistrates of the Sub-Division Courts, and this accounts for the light work of the District Magistrate.

The number of gun license applications pending as shown in the register was so large, as 1,257. The Deputy Commissioner said that the number cannot be correct, and that the cases should be checked locally and disposed of cases eliminated. *This should be attended to at once.*

Out of 11 Motor Drivers' licenses over a year old, renewal has been made only in 5 cases. The office has taken action to remind the parties in the other cases.

Sub-Division Office, Hassan Sub-Division.

According to the business statement for the quarter ending 31st March 1924 the number of cases pending at the end of the quarter was 688, against 640 at the end of the previous quarter. Of these 119 cases are pending in the office and the others are pending in the subordinate, co-ordinate and higher offices. The number of currents pending for more than 6 months is 229 *i.e.*, more than one-third of the total number pending.

Sub-Division Office, Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division.

The pendency is heaviest in this Sub-Division. Out of 3,246 currents for disposal during the quarter ending 31st March 1924, including 2,614 pending at the beginning of the quarter only 453 have been disposed of. The number pending

1st April 1924 was 2,793 of which 398 cases are pending for over ... cases for over two years. *If the figures are correct, the sit... the heavy arrears.*

... Commissioner called for lists of more than one year ... the arrear statement for the quarter end... statements in a long memo he has drawn ... Sub-Division. He has at the same time ... being entered up to date all over, it is likely ... have not been shown as such in the registers ... showing arrears. He has also suggested ... lists of pending papers with them to ... the cases shown as pending are really ... disposal.

Taluk Office, Hassan.

... the previous ... amount to Rs. 8,067. ... Rs. 2,99,107 on ... Rs. 60,472 remained to ... old arrears, remission lists are said to have ... respect of irrecoverable items alone ...

... fairly up-to-date, the number of pending ...

... executive decrees pending on the date of my ... have been received on 25th January 1920. ... property knocked down to the Secretary ... the case is kept as pending as the ... called for from the Secretary has not been ... this procedure after the property has ... pending decrees, and found that action is ... decrees having been posted for sale in M...

... and Pattas account is pending as 37. *T... only.*

... licenses were stated to be pending, ... for empty. No separate register is ... showing the several stages of disposal.

POLICE.

... Inspector's Office, Saklespur.

... 42 ... during the year, only ... were pending with the Police ... with the Magistrates, the oldest being ...

... instructions written by the Inspector's clerk... *wrote the Register himself.*

... is kept in the office, pending the disp... the receipt of orders for disposal of ... told that references regarding the atte... the enquiries in the Taluk Office and th... that the matter is still under correspond... *asked to trace the papers and see t...*

Police Station, Yesluppet.

... daffedar and six constables. Out of 20 cases ... disposed of, except four of which two are pend... with ... the Police. The daffedar told me that he has ... and that he has visited so many as 280 villages.

Kasba Police Range Office, Arkalgud.

Out of 25 cases reported during the year, only four are pending with the Police. Fourteen are pending with the magistrates, of which nine are on A Report and 5 on B.

In the Crime Register of the Inspector all cases arising in the taluk, as distinct from the cases in the Kasba range, are entered. *The correctness of this procedure shoud be examined.*

The property room was full of articles sent by the Magistrates for disposal. It is not clear why Magistrates should send properties to the Police for disposal instead of disposing them of themselves. *The District Magistrate will look into the matter and issue needful instructions.*

Police Station, Konanur.

Of the cases reported in 1922-23, 5 are pending before Magistrates. Out of 17 cases reported this year, 9 are pending on A sheet. The constables did not appear neatly dressed, and one of them was particularly bad.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Hassan.

Out of 334 cases reported during the year, 261 cases are pending disposal. One hundred and eighty-two cases are before the Magistrates, 60 on A sheet and 102 on B sheet. The number pending with the Police is 99. The pendency before the Magistrates is too heavy and should be reduced. Out of 61 cases placed before Magistrates, 45 ended in conviction and 16 in acquittal.

Police Station.

In the Hassan Kasba Range out of 23 cases reported during the year, 6 are pending with the Police. The number of cases pending with the Magistrates is 7, the oldest having been charge sheeted on 27th June 1923 before the Amildar Magistrate for an offence under Section 354, Indian Penal Code. Another case under Section 324 is pending before the same Magistrate from 10th November 1923. The Police Inspector was not able to give the facts of the case.

Out of 47 cases reported in the Taluk Range, 10 cases are pending with the Police. Thirty-three cases are pending with the Magistrates, 18 on A sheet and 15 on B.

EXCISE.

Excise Range Office, Saklespur.

The T. T. Register showed a number of applications for trees as pending for 5 to 6 months, challans not having been received from the Assistant Inspector. The Assistant Inspector on the other hand said that he had no cases pending. This was pointed out to the District Excise Officer when I inspected his office at Hassan.

The bung wastage in the arrack depot was stated to be 2·5 against 1·25 allowed by the rules. The mutsaddi complained that the contractor had not disbursed his pay since July last.

District Excise Office, Hassan.

The arrears of Excise revenue due on 1st July 1923 was Rs. 22,960 and the demand for the current year up to the end of March 1924 was Rs. 4,66,335. Out of the total amount of Rs. 4,89,345 thus due, Rs. 4,33,545 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 55,800 of which Rs. 14,166 relate to old arrears. Four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight rupees out of the old arrears are to be recovered from the defaulters who are now in the Tumkur and Kadur Districts, and action is being taken there. A sum of Rs. 2,152 being irrecoverable, remission statements are under preparation. The balance, *viz.*, Rs. 5,554, has to be recovered in the Hassan District, and I was told that a sum of Rs. 2,479 has since been recovered, but is pending adjustment. A large portion of the current arrears was also stated to have been recovered since.

There has been [illegible] in the number of date trees tapped and this was explained by the District Excise Officer as due to the grant of lands for [illegible] for cultivation.

Cocoanut trees are stated to be increasing. This should be [illegible]

The Crime Register contains entries of First Information Reports [illegible] cases and the [illegible] exercised before bringing on the cases into the Register. There were 85 heinous cases and 234 cases of breaches of license conditions [illegible] with last year, including pending cases of previous years. [illegible] 40 of the cases remain pending. Out of the former, 21 cases [illegible] the Magistrate's file and remaining cases are pending with Range [illegible] for investigation.

REGISTRATION.

Sub-Registrar's Office, Saklespur.

The [illegible] documents received up to the date of my [illegible] to come in during the remaining [illegible] The number of [illegible] was above 1,000 during the years 1922-23 [illegible] 1923-24 was 800 last year owing to plague and other causes. [illegible] possibility of the revival of the old figure.

[illegible] documents were pending registration, *viz.*, (1) a case of [illegible] excess fee and (2) a case under [illegible] Sub-Registrar.

The number of documents pending delivery to parties was large [illegible] Sub-Registrar that documents are ready on the [illegible] are asked to take delivery only on Shardy days is not [illegible] Note-Book showing documents copied and delivered [illegible] is not [illegible] though there are 2 clerks and that the [illegible] pending registration. But there were 8 documents [illegible] were due to the large number of documents [illegible] The number of documents pending delivery was [illegible].

Sub-Registrar Office, Hassan.

The number of documents registered up to 3rd May 1924 was 1,8[illegible] and 2,054 respectively for the whole of the two previous years. [illegible] pending registration. But there were 8 documents [illegible] were due to the large number of documents [illegible] The number of documents pending delivery was [illegible].

INCOMETAX.

Office of the Collector of Incometax, Saklespur.

[illegible] 52 cases in which notices were issued, 108 have been [illegible] Assessments have been ordered in 32 cases, and 18 cases [illegible] In these two pending cases should be [illegible] for Rs. 529 for the current year Rs. 1529-8-0 [illegible]

[illegible] Mundar, Belur, has not sent the list [illegible] reminders.

The assessees of the Belur Taluk have been assessed [illegible] returns before the Circle Accountant [illegible] *Belur as requested* [illegible]

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Incometax, Hassan.

[illegible] cases in which notices issued were served during [illegible] were received in 24 cases. Returns are due [illegible] in 2 more cases [illegible] cases are either transferred or struck off the file. 21 cases had [illegible] 2nd May 1924 and [illegible] cases posted for [illegible] checking.

The demand for the current year, including the arrears of previous year, amounts to Rs. 8597-5-4 of which Rs. 4920-4-1 were collected up to the end of April 1924, leaving a balance of Rs. 3677-1-3.

FOREST.

SAKLESPUR.

The Forest Range Office is located in the upstair of a private building, and the arrangement is hardly convenient. I was told that it is under contemplation to put up a separate building for the office.

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, HASSAN.

Out of the revenue budgetted for the District under the several items for the current year, *viz.*, Rs. 37,805, a sum of Rs. 21,518-8-10 was realised up to the end of March 1924. The District Forest Officer expected to make up the balance by the close of the year.

Old arrears, some of them dating so far back as 1911-12, are still outstanding, and they amount to Rs. 20,511-13-4. The two big amounts outstanding are (1) Rs. 10,187-1-3 due by Mr. Gundasetti on account of the value of sandalwood supplied during 1915-16 and (2) Rs. 53 3-14-8 due from the Duputy Commissioner, Hassan, on account of plague shed materials supplied from 1911-12 to 1917-18. The District Forest Officer stated that the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, has been taking action to recover the amount due from Mr. Gundasetti. Regarding the dues on account of shed materials the adjustment is stated to have been delayed, pending decision of the question as to who should bear the charges—the Government or the District Board. *The matter has been pending long and requires early disposal.* The question seems to have come up before Government once. *The papers on the subject in the Secretariat may be put up, and further action taken to have the arrears adjusted.*

MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.
Member of Council.

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